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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 133 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Socialists' Call To British Working Class

Solidarity With Indian And Ceylon Labour

London Conference Demands Inquiry Into Exploitation Of Plantation Workers

From Our Correspondent.

LONDON, June 6.

Amidst great enthusiasm the first Conference under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party of India and the Sama Samaj Party of Ceylon, which opened yesterday, met again this morning at Transport House under the chairmanship of Mr. J. F. Horrabin, the well-known Fabian.

PLIGHT OF CEYLON LABOUR

After discussion it passed resolutions calling upon the British Labour Movement to take immediate steps to draw public attention to exploitation of labour in Ceylon plantations.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY.

Viewing with concern the position of British Co-operative Movement as plantation employers in Ceylon and further demanding of the Co-operative Movement immediate investigation into the whole question of the condition of Labour bordering on slavery in Ceylon.

CALL TO BR. WORKERS

Pledging representatives of the British working class to do their best to awaken the working class in Britain to the realisation of common responsibility and danger and to make effective in action the solidarity of interest between workers in Britain, India and Ceylon.

Indian Federation Condemned

NO ACCEPTANCE OF SCHEME UNAPPROVED BY PEOPLE

Deccan States' People's Conference Resolutions

KUDCHI, Belgaum, June 6.

The 11th session of the Deccan States' People's Conference commenced here last evening. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Congress M.L.A. welcoming the delegates strongly justified the Congress attitude towards the States.

The Subjects Committee passed resolutions condemning the Indian Federation and refusing to accept a scheme previously not approved by the people; accepting the aims and objects of the All-India States' People's Conference; supporting the Civil Liberties Union; demanding the removal of untouchability from the States; resolving not to participate in the coming war; exhorting the States' subjects to actively participate in the struggle for National Freedom carried by the Congress; and supporting Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya's move to amend the Congress Constitution by inserting the expression "including the Indian States" after the word "India" wherever it occurred there.

The Committee also welcomed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement saying that the British and States' subjects were alike, and further supporting the idea of the Indian States' Department in the Congress Secretariat.—United Press.

BHOPATKAR WELCOMES FEDERATION

"It Will Make Princes Subject To Criticism In Legislature"

KUDCHI. (Belgaum), June 6.

That he welcomed the Indian Federation because it would make the Princes subject to the criticism of their brother representatives from British India in the Federal Legislature, was the announcement made by Mr. L B. Bhopatkar presiding over the State Legislators' Conference here.—United Press.

MEXICAN OIL STRIKE TO END

Announcement From Presidential Headquarters

MEXICO CITY, June 6.

The Presidential Headquarters announce that the oil strike will [illegible] on Monday.—Reuter.

Oil Manufactory In Bikaner

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 4.

A big oil manufactory is, it is learnt, proposed to be started very shortly by Seth Govindlal of Bikaner State at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The enterprise is expected to engage about 500 hands and will to a certain extent relieve the unemployment problem in this Province.—United Press.

R. A. F. 'Plane Tragedy

BOTH OCCUPANTS KILLED

Air Ministry Announce Another 'Plane As Missing

LONDON, June 6.

An R. A. F. bomber which was missing since Friday, was found wrecked on a mountainside in the Lake District. The occupants, Sergeant-Pilot Frank Wilkinson and leading aircraftman Alexander Mitchell were killed.

ANOTHER 'PLANE MISSING.

Meanwhile the Air Ministry announces that an R. A. F. biplane, which left Westfreuch, Wigtownshire, for Nucknall, Nottinghamshire, at 14-00 p.m. on Saturday is missing. The course lay over a hilly country.—Reuter.

STATIONMASTER IN TROUBLE

Sequel To Alleged Sale Of Tickets By Sons

JULLUNDUR, June 5.

Following the alleged detection of the issue of irregular tickets, the Railway Police have arrested the Station Master of Nakodar and his sons.

It is alleged that the tickets were issued by the Station Master's sons during his absence.

Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

A. B. RAILWAY

CHITTAGONG, June 6.

The Traffic Superintendent, A. B. Railway, wires to say that through running of trains between Harangajo and Mailongdisa on the hill section was resumed yesterday.—United Press.

STOP PRESS.

HITLER ON DISARMAMENT

BERLIN, June 6.

Herr Hitler addressing 150,000 Nazis at Regensburg stated "Germany has been asked why she does not disarm. Germany has become distrustful this time. It is up to other nations to be first. In the past other nations could have had the blessing of disarmament when Germany was disarmed. They ignored it, and only recognised this blessing when Germany rearmed."

Herr Hitler criticised democracy because "it strikes unrest", and emphasised that only national socialism could achieve what Germany had achieved in the last four years. "No Power within or without the Reich will prevent us from going our way to our future". Herr Hitler stated that he would not tolerate religious strife in Germany. "God did not divide us, human beings did. The Almighty has blessed our work, so it cannot be destroyed by any Power of our enemies."—Reuter's Special.

EXPEDITION TO NORTH POLE.

MOSCOW, June 6.

After the completion of the erection of a scientific station on the floe near the Pole, four of the expedition's aeroplanes left for Prince Rudolf Island. It is arranged that one will descend at latitude 85 degrees, and await the arrival of more fuel.

Another pilot Muzuruk arrived at the Pole, yesterday, having been down the Arctic wastes, a degree from the Pole since May 26. It is intended that all 'planes except Mazuruk's should return to Moscow.—Reuter's Special.

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti who presided over the Kannada Conference at Matunga on Sunday evening

15 MILLION DOLLAR TAX!

U. S. Govt. Estimate On Rockefeller's Estate

NEW YORK, June 5.

The internal revenue authorities in Washington estimate that maximum estate taxes, amounting to 15,112,000 dollars, may be levied if all Mr. Rockefeller's estate proves taxable.

The comparative smallness of the estate is attributed to Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropic gifts and the transfer of holdings to his son.

The entire estate has been left in trust during the lifetime of Mrs. Decuevas, whereafter the income from the estate goes to her descendants if any, otherwise to the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.

COLOMBO CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP DEAD

PARIS, June 5.

The death has occurred of Monsignor Pierre Marque, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Colombo.—Reuter.

"NAPOLEAN OF SHIPPING" DEAD

LONDON, June 5.

Once known as "the Napoleon of Shipping," Lord Kylsant was the central figure in the famous Old Bailey trial six years ago. He died at Coomb Llangain his Carmarthen home to-day aged 71.

He had been in failing health for the past year and confined to bed for the last four weeks. He led a retired life since he was released from prison on August 18, 1932 after serving ten months of his sentence of twelve months in the second division passed on him for publishing a false prospectus in connection with the issue of debenture stock by the Royal Mail Steampacket Company of which he was Chairman.—Reuter.

SIR SORABJI POCHKHANAWALA

Condition Still Regarded Serious

BOMBAY: Sunday.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawallah's condition remains unaltered today.

His condition is still regarded as serious, the temperature being 103 degrees.

The heart is keeping a low tone.

LAHORE.—The election of Mr. Mohd. Yasin Khan to the Punjab Legislative Assembly from Non-Muslim constituency was questioned in a petition filed by Khan Bahadur Sardar Khan, the defeated candidate. The election tribunal framed the issues.

Nizam Takes Drastic Step

PROBLEM FOR BUSINESSMEN

Customs Duty On Imports Of Food Grains Into State

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), June 6.

It is not known as to what prompted the Nizam's Government to take such a drastic step as has been taken now in issuing a notification levying Customs Duty on the import of food grains.

The notification in question, which has been issued states as follows:—

The Nizam has been pleased to sanction a levy of Customs Duty on the import of food grains in the State from September 6, 1937, from which date, all food grains imported into the Dominions will be charged the same duty as is now levied on the export of food grains.

REACTION ON TRADE

However to an extent on account of this notification the mercantile community may not import necessary food grains in spite of large demands even though they may be unable to cope with the local produce. And, if at all they import, they may entertain fears of imported stuff, not being sold, as it may cost more to the buying classes.

According to the notification if the import of food grains are dutiable the prices may go high in the near future, thus paralysing business on the one hand telling upon the public purse on the other. It is, however, hoped that Government would issue an explanatory note as to why it has chosen to take such steps. It will be recalled that according to the last Customs Report the Nizam's Government yield of revenue was more than one crore and 25 lakhs.

FIND OF CANNON

MARGHERITA (Assam), June 4.

When a ploughman was tilling the land in the Upper Dehing Reserve, East Block (7 miles from Mangherita), his ploughshare came in contact with a hard substance and after digging the land, he found a cannon. He reported the matter to Mr. A. K. Chowdhury, the local Forest Ranger who immediately went to the place and, after a great deal of digging of the land and a scrutining search, found another cannon and brought both of them to Margherita in a bullock cart.

One of them measures 4 feet 6 inches long and a circumference of 1 foot 8 inches and the other 3 feet 8 inches and 1 foot 6 1/2 inches, weighing 3 maunds and 21 seers and 2 maunds and 14 seers, respectively.

The cannons bear inscriptions in the Assamese and Urdu languages and the translation is as follows:

"In memory of the glorious valour of Raja Gadadhar Singh (Ahom King) and Sri Sri Sarijanarayan Dev (Kochraj) Cooch Behar) who defeated the "Jabans" —1604 Sakabda".

By 'Jabans' it is presumed that it refers to the defeat of Mirjumla who met the aforesaid Kings in Kamrup and was defeated by them.—A.P

D. S. PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

KUDCHI (Belgaum), June 6

The Deccan States' People's Conference received messages from Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Barrister Savarkar, Sir D. B. Cooper, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Dr. Patabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and others.—United Press.

Govt. Terms To Torikhels

Ban On Faqir Of Ipi's Return

Maliks Ordered To Concert Plan Of Implementing Assurances

SIMLA, June 6.

A Communique issued late this afternoon states that a representative Torikhel "Jirga" was seen at Miranshah yesterday by the Army Commander and the Resident in Waziristan. The object of this "Jirga" was to make preliminary arrangements for a truce with the Torikhel Wazirs.

Jirga Sues For Peace

The "Jirga" represented that they desired peace.

Govt's Terms

They were taken to task for their conduct in the past and assurances for the future were demanded, regarding, firstly, outstanding hostiles of their own tribes, secondly, hostiles of other tribes in their country and thirdly, regarding the Faqir of Ipi.

Give It In Writing

Satisfactory replies were given in every case and a written statement was demanded confirming the verbal assurances given.

ORDERS TO "JIRGA".

The "Jirga" was informed that orders now given were to remain in force until a further representative "Jirga" was summoned at which the final terms of the Government would be announced. The "Jirga" was further informed that if they took no action regarding the hostiles among their own or other tribes or should they permit the Faqir of Ipi to return to their country, the Government would be compelled to renew strong measures against them. In the meantime they should reoccupy their villages and resume their normal life. They were permitted to return to the Razmak Area, but would only be allowed to enter British Administered Territory on the passes issued by the Political authorities. Members of their tribes would no longer be liable to arrest on sight.

The Maliks were informed that they should return to their sections and explain the orders of the Government for truce, but firstly, they should conjointly formulate a plan for implementing their intentions.

The attitude of the "Jirga" was satisfactory.

The "Jirga" will be interviewed again to-day before the Maliks disperse to their sections.

GANGS ACTIVE.

On the night of 4/5th there was some sniping of the Razmak and Madamir Camps and a few shots were fired at Tazani. One Indian other rank was wounded. Yesterday all was quiet. The Bannu brigade (under Brigadier Maynard) reached Madamir Camp without incident. Gangs are still abroad for mischief and are raiding both North and South Waziristan.—A. P.

HOW "RAPIDO" WAS SUNK

VALENCIA, June 5.

Seven members of the Crew of a Spanish cargo ship "Rapido" who landed at Alicante from a rowing boat state that a submarine of unknown nationality stopped "Rapido" last night and ordered the crew to disembark whereafter the submarine sank "Rapido".

The men rowed six hours before reaching land.—Reuter.

BOMBAY FLYERS AT ALEPPO

ALEPPO, June 6.

The Bombay flyers arrived at 10/00. They are leaving for Istanbul to-morrow at 05/00 a.m.—Reuter.

Reuter.

Another Addition To "Deutschland's" Toll

GIBRALTAR, June 6.

Another member of the "Deutschland" crew died of his wounds. The "Deutschland" returned to Gibraltar this afternoon. Arrangements have been made for the exhumation of the dead and transference for re-burial in Germanz.—Reuter.

CZECHOSLOVIKIA BEAT FRANCE.

PRAGUE, June 6.

In the Davis Cup Quarter-final, Czechoslovakia beat France 4/1.

MUSLIMS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

It Is The Only National Organisation Fighting For Freedom

HOSHIARPUR, (By Mail)

A conference was organised under the auspices of the District Congress Committee at Bangala, a Muslim fair, on 1st June, in pursuance of the Congress programme of Muslim mass contact.

Khalifa Fazal-Ul-Din of Lahore while addressing the gathering exhorted the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers, as it was the only national organisation which would fight for the freedom of the country.

Resolutions were passed urging for (1) assessment of land revenue on income-tax basis, (2) remission of 'Chakhi', (3) appointment of Zaildars and Nambardars on elective basis, etc.,

The conference emphatically urged the Government to cancel the drainage scheme of "Nala Ghural" which was the sole source of irrigation in Ilaqa Bachwa.—United Press

YUGOSLAVIA BEATS SOUTH AFRICA

ZAGREB, June 6.

In the Davis Cup quarter-final Yugoslavia beat South Africa 3—[illegible] —Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Electrical Mechanical Engineer able erect run oil mill, experienced oil refinery, Expellers. Apply Box 8497, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Travelling Salesman for out-stations for Perfumery specialist. Those having on hand non-competing lines preferred. Apply Post Box No. 3034, Bombay. (8494)

Wanted three trained Guiarati Graduates with English or Sanskrit. Apply immediately with full particulars and minimum salary expected—Manager, Vasant High School, Abrama (Surat). (8459)

Wanted from July a qualified Instructor to teach woodwork and metal work to middle and high school classes at Kotah. Salary Rs. 50-5-75 p.m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the Director of Education, Kotah, Rajputana. (5539)

55. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

With the addition of so many more Matriculated youngsters in various communities the question of Unemployment will become more and more serious. As it is the different branches of Occupation were overcrowded and hundred of thousands of people are waiting to get jobs—ANY JOB—even on the bare remuneration of a living wage. We are getting countless applications for this particular Adlet Heading to get a chance of having a FREE Adlet for Employment. We are accommodating as many Adlets Free of any charge for these unfortunate people as we possibly can. We earnestly request all applicants to be patient as we find it impossible to satisfy all at one time. Please note that we will not accept FREE Adlets under this heading under a Box Number. The FREE Adletisers must be prepared to allow us placing their requirements before the Readers with full name and complete address for immediate results. (106)

Govindbhai Kalyanji, Daruwala Wadi, Lamington Road, Bombay 7, Now Unemployed is willing to get even an apprenticeship. (49-24)

Jamiatram Ghelabhai Pandya, Fort, Vyara, T. V. Railway, Now Unemployed is willing to serve in a firm out of Bombay. Can read and write Gujarati, Hindi and English and talk in Burmese. Has worked for a long time in Burma. (50-35)

Ravjibhai Vaghjibhai, Room No. 3, Kailas Hindoo Lodge, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, Bombay, Now Unemployed wishes to serve at a Boile Mill. Knows the work well. (51-46)

A. R. Mulla, C/o Royal Hosiery Mart, near Jumma Musjid, Bombay No. 2, Now Unemployed wishes to get a post as Accountant or Indian Nama. Willing to accept any reasonable salary. (52-32)

Munshi Mohomed N. Malik, 9, Mughlani Chawl, opposite Arab Musjid, Byculla, Bombay, Now Unemployed wants employment as a Teacher or as an Assistant in a Commercial Firm. (52-29)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A. S. Calcuttawalla, 14, Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay, Now Unemployed, knows Gujarati is willing to take up a job of Bill Collecting, Typing or Filing work. (54-7)

E. S. Subramanyam. Krishna Building No. 1. 5, Gokhale Society Lane, Parel, Bombay, Now Unemployed is willing to do any kind of work. Knows typing and Office Routine. (55-44)

G. Maganlal, Filter House, Free-landguni, Panchmahal. Now Unemployed is willing to take up a job of Blockmaking. Stereo Preparing, etc. Has good certificates for his work. (56-29)

P. S. Petkar, C/o. Singer Co., Agra Road Dhulia Now Unemployed, is willing to get a job of Typist at moderate salary. (57-35)

N. K. Chari, 6, Jethi & Jamnabai Bhuvan, Matunga, G. I. P., Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Superviser of Road Construction, Building Work, etc. Fair salary. (58-8)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—From 1st July, two large most uptodate Flats, suitable for Offices at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Excellent situaton. Apply Manager at the premises. (8462)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras, reopens on July 1st. The College prepares men for the post of Physical Directors and Physical Instructors. A profession with a promising future and plenty of opportunities for service to the country. Recognised by Government. Apply for prospectus to the Principal, with eight annas to be sent either by money order or postal order. (5575)

147. SCHOOLS (UPCOUNTRY)

Sheth Laibhai Daipatbhai Arts College will be started by the Ahmedabad Education Society on 20th June, 1937, on receipt of Government sanction. This College will run classes with honours in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Logic and Philosophy and History and Economics and pass courses in French, Persian and Ardhamagadhi. Students desirous of joining the College should send in their applications to the Principal along with Rs. 5 as earnest money. Forms of application can be had from the College Office on payment of one anna each between 2 and 6 p.m. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, 13th May 1937, Shantisadan, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. (5472)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (8368)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

For Obstinate Skin Diseases— Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Hongkong foot, Dhobi's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-boone Lotion. At Kemp, Thompson Taylor and all chemists. (8482)

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, stys, conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia), Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. At Kemp, Thompson and all Chemists. (8483)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Coffee Mills, Roasters, Hand, Power, Electric Rs. 40 upwards. Spray-painting Outfits, Electric Rs. 175 upwards. Price and Quality guaranteed. Dinshaw, 47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (8414)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents Salary Rs. 100 plus 50 travelling allowances to push sales of Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply for terms Seth S. R. Sham Lal & Co. (Regd.) Ludhiana. (5584)

Wanted Special Agents through-out Kathiawar for Insurance and Bond Department for reliable Bank. Apply Immediately, M. S. Trivedi, Ambaifalia, Junagadh. (8455)

334. BUSINESS OFFERS

Gentleman invites safe, sound and highly remunerative business propositions Apply with outlines of schemes showing possibilities to: Box No. 8476, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the exclusive right of quarrying the hill belonging to the Municipality and situated at Jerbai Wadia Road known as Bhoiwada Quarry, will be sold by public auction at the office of the undersigned at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday 16th June 1937.

Copies of the particulars and conditions of auction and quarry together with a site plan will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th June, 1937. (5590)

NOTICE.

There will be a few vacancies (for Students) at the Bai KABIBAI BOARDING AT NASIK from the beginning of the next College term in June. Free Boarding and Lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu Students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply before the 10th instant stating the results of the last examination with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees. Bai Kabibai Trust, 26, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. 5570.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at 1st Sankli Street Cross Lane, Byculla on Wednesday the 16th June 1937 at 4-30 P. M. at the premises: under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Estate of the late Mian Haji Vallimahomed Ellahibux, deceased.

Foras freehold land with the buildings thereon situate at Sankli Street admeasuring about 368 Sq. Yds. and bearing Collector's New Nos 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688, 13688 & 13803, New Survey Nos. 1-2/3549, 1B 3587, 3F & 4C/3550 and 3589 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/1787 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 3914 (5) Street No. 101D.

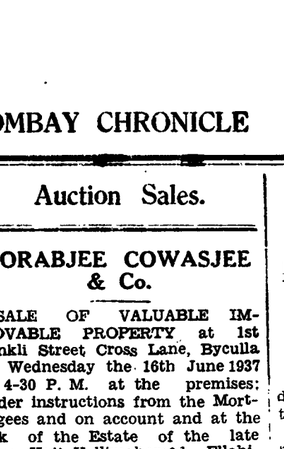
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

THE EMPIRE

Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THAT NIGHT IN PARIS
. . . They didn't want to make history—they just wanted to make love!



WALTER WANGER presents
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HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT
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NEXT SATURDAY
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"ELEPHANT BOY"

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2ND CURFEW WEEK 2ND

Love stabbed two innocent hearts and created a riot of emotions :—

IN

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S LOVE LYRIC

'Jagirdar'

Starring

MOTILAL & SURENDRA

Supported by
BIBBO, MAYA, YAKUB, PANDE, BHUDDO, PESSI PATEL and others.

Daily at 3 & 6 p.m.

ROXY

The Cinema which is safe from the riots.

Queen's Road—Bombay.

INROADS ON INDIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES

Restraint Orders On Labour Leaders—Lathi Charge On Students: Security Demand On Newspapers

The Bombay Branch of the Indian Civil Liberties Union issues the following Press Communique:

The Madras "Interim" Ministry have declared unlawful the Socialist Summer School of Economics and Politics and Training Camp at Kottapattam by a special notification under Sec 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 issued in a Gazzette Extraordinary. The immediate cause of the order, it is alleged, is the refusal of the School authorities to permit police officials to audit the classes. The demand is obviously wrong in principle. In the second place an ordinary police informant is not in a position to report correctly discourses on a highly technical subject. From all published accounts the School seems to have been organised for study and recreation. No secrecy was maintained either in the organisation or in the running of the School. There was therefore little justification in invoking Sec. 16 to break up the School A severe lathi charge by the police without provocation and without warning has caused serious injuries to a number of students. Sixty were arrested including seven girls.

LATHI CHARGE ON STUDENTS

Another severe lathi charge by the Police without warning is reported in connection with the student strike in the Khalsa College, Lahore. It resulted in serious injury to about fifteen persons. The Principal was very unwise to summon police aid to disperse a crowd of College students and then to have allowed the police a free hand. Two lathi charges are reported.

QUIT ORDERS.

The Government of Bombay have declined to cancel the Restraint Order served on K. N. Jogalkar interning him in the city of Bombay and requiring him to give parole at the Bhoiwada Police Station and prohibiting him from participating in political or labour meetings. Bombay Government have also rejected the application of A. N. Chetty to cancel the externment order served on him in 1934. An externment order was served on May 13 on Maulana Noorud-din Behari, a Congress worker of Delhi and Assistant Secretary to the Jamiat-Ulma-i-Hind directing him to quit Delhi within 24 hours and not to return for six months without obtaining previous permission. Another notice under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act has been served on Maulana Abdul Majid, Vice President, District Congress Committee, Delhi, directing him not to take part in any political meetings or demonstrations. Barine Ghose, member of Congress Socialist Party, has been served with an order under Sec. 18 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act prohibiting him from leaving the Municipal area of Calcutta.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

Under the same Act Monindra Chakravarty, first year student of the Comilla Victoria College, has been externed. P. C. Sen Gupta is under arrest on a reported charge of sedition. District Magistrate, Poona, prohibited processions throughout the City for two days (12th and 13th May) under Sec. 144 Criminal Procedure Code, it is reported, to prevent black-flag processions on the Coronation Day. The Political Agent at Kurram has ordered Malik Md. Zaman Khan to furnish a security of Rs. 3,000 for three years under Sec. 40 of the Crimes Regulation. Malik is reported to have demanded equal political rights and privileges in the Kurram Agency with the rest of the Province. Kamal Sarkar and Nandlal Bose were arrested under the Press Emergency Powers Act for possession of alleged objectionable leaflets. A young resident of Contai sub-division, Midnapur District, was also arrested for possession of alleged seditious and communistic literature. Ajit Dass Gupta is under arrest for publication of an alleged objectionable poster.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE

The Central Government have banned the following: (1) A publication entitled "Communist International" (2) a paper entitled "International Press Correspondents" (3) a book entitled "Labour Monthly" (4) any document issued by or emanating from the General News Service, London (5), a book entitled "World Revolution" 1936.

The Government of Bihar have proscribed the following publications under Section 4 of the Press Act, 1931: (1) To all Anti-Imperialist Fighters (English) (2) Chandra Shekhar Azad, "Diwas" (Hindi) (3) Chandra Shekhar Azad ki Yad (Hindi)

DEMAND ON PRESS.

The District Magistrate, Lahore has asked for a security of Rs. 1,000 from A. C. Sammi who had applied for permission to bring out a Hindi Magazine "Kaumudi" under Section 3 (1) of the Press Act, which gives the Magistrate power to demand security without giving any reason when an application is made. This means arbitrary control by Executive discretion of all presses, books and publications.

HOUSE SEARCH.

We have been publishing long lists of house searches. Frequent and indiscriminate searches leave a feeling of insecurity in the public mind. A resolution passed at the Vikrampur Library Conference draws the attention of the Government to the fact that repeated ineffectual police searches have meant the ruin of many flourishing public libraries in Vikrampur and have created an idea in public mind that the Government do not approve of anybody's association with these institutions either as workers or as readers.

Bombay police searched the residence of M. R. Shetty, Labour leader, on May 13th. New Delhi police searched a number of houses, it seems, for posters preaching boycott of the Coronation celebration. Police raided the office of the "Advance" a prominent Calcutta English daily and seized copies of the paper which contained a leading article entitled "India and Coronation". A printing Press in New Delhi was also searched on May 19th for posters issued by the Reception Committee of the Delhi session of the Trade Union Congress appealing to the public to become members.

The Superintendent, Ambala Jail, has refused Satindra Nath Sen, a detenu, to interview with his counsel and legal adviser. It appears that he was given the option of choosing two counsels who alone could interview him. The order violates the rights of the accused under Sec. 34 C.P.C. as well as those of the counsel under the laws. Satindra Sen has been 20 years in jail since the Partition agitation in Bengal. His latest term of imprisonment is 6 years detention without trial, the last three years of which have been spent in the Punjab. A fair public trial is one of the rights of an accused. That is being denied to him. He is reported to be in a state of physical and mental prostration. He needs urgent medical aid. Justice demands his immediate release.

ALLEGED POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS

The Punjab Kisan Committee reports of the alleged highhandedness of the Lyallpur District Police officials in Rurka, Chak No. 98, Tehsil Jaranwala The report speaks of harsh treatment and mass beatings of villagers by police officials accompanied by a large posse of constables. In our last 'communique' we had reference to a complaint filed by villagers of Chak No. 31 G.B.

IN COCHIN STATE

Police have arrested Cherian Manjuran, a labour leader, under Section 93 C.P.C. for alleged seditious speeches.

Jhansi police searched half a dozen houses including those of the Secretaries of the Town Congress Committee for communistic literature.

IN KAPURTHALA STATE.

The Superintendent of Police has warned L. R. Kalia, member, State Assembly and Dr. Naranjin Sing, the Hon. Physician to His Highness for organising a hartal on 1st April last. They may be expelled from the State, the order says, if they attempted, "to create trouble in future."

Mysore State has forbidden Dr. N. S. Hardikar under Section 144 C.P.C. from making public speeches in six talukas for two months. The Doctor in his speeches at several places is alleged to have used language likely to incite the public and provoke a breach of public peace.

The City Magistrate, Mysore, is conducting security proceedings against T. Ramchandra Rao, President of the Mysore Congress Committee.

A Stay upto 20th June only

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY

WEDNESDAY, the 9th JUNE AT 3 P. M.

KANHOPATRA

Plans open at the Theatre

MONSOON ACTIVE OVER BAY OF BENGAL

Also Fairly Active In S. E. Arabian Sea

POONA, June 6.

Monsoon continues to be active over the Bay of Bengal and is also fairly active in South East Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been widespread in Burma and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal Mysore and South East Madras. There have also been light local thunder showers in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and scattered dust or thunderstorms in Rajputana, Punjab, Kashmir and Baluchistan. Temperatures were appreciably above normal over the region from West United Provinces to the Deccan and over head of the Bay of Bengal.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui, Gwa Mymensingh three inches, Minbu two inches Victoria Point one and a half, Amherst, Bassein, Mysore one, Bogra, Kyaukpyu Coonoor three quarters of inch, Port Blair, Diamond Island Toungoo Barisal, Cochin, Trivandrum, Salem half, Bhamo Dibrugarh Mercara quarter of an inch.

Forecast. Rainfall is likely to be widespread in South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South of the Peninsula and Burma with rain-squalls along Arakan Coast. Local rain is also likely in Assam, the rest of Bengal and Orissa with a few thundershowers in Bihar, East Central Provinces and North Madras Coast. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are likely to occur on the North West Frontier Punjab, Sind, Rajaputana, and West United Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-6-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .031 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.2 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.8 degrees 2.0 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.0 degrees 2.1 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-6-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

"SUBHAS CONGRESS FUND"

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The cash collections for the Subhas Congress Fund have now totalled Rs. 30,000. The Congress leaders are quite optimistic that, by 16th June, the cash collections would come upto Rs. 50,000 at least.

It is proposed to extend the time for collections for this fund by another fortnight so that the promised donations may be realised to complete the quota of one lakh of rupees, which was originally contemplated.—United Press.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Two persons had a miraculous escape when they were found alive under the debris of a huge wall, on Hewett Road, which collapsed suddenly this evening. It took one hour and a half to clear the debris and rescue them. —United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Matunga Khalsa College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have noticed with a feeling of unmixed disgust that there is going on in the Press a good deal of irresponsible and perhaps interested mud-slinging against the Khalsa College, at Matupga.

In the first instance it is presumptuous to suppose that the Khalsa people have started a college with purely missionary motives. They have started an educational institution—and they have made it very clear—in Bombay with a view to encourage interprovincial contact and understanding. No man with his head on his shoulders, be he a Sikh, a Hindu, a Mahomedan or an atheist can ever say anything against this laudable aim of the Khalsa people.

In the second instance, assuming for a moment without admitting, that the Khalsa people are actuated by missionary motives, there can be nothing wrong in their venture. We have shown in the past a genius for depending on several foreign missions—I have nothing to say against them—for doing pioneer work in so many directions for the sake of our people; and it sounds absurd in the light of our previous history to raise a hue and cry at this stage over an out and out indigenous mission, of a people whose services in the cause of Indian nationalism and progress are too patent to need repetition.

One of the major evils of contemporary India is the decadence of Hinduism. Our contact with the Sikhs cannot but produce beneficial effects on our own outlook. Speaking as a hundred per cent. Hindu I see nothing in Sikhism which in some form or other does not already exist in Hinduism but which lacks sufficient expression.

Hinduism requires to be severely recast; the religious values of the Hindus radically altered. Siknism is nothing but the latest and the most dynamic expression of Aryan culture. Sikhism which has always preached strength in all walks of life and an essentially synthetic unity between the strength of the body and of the spirit is bound to be a great corrective factor in the life of millions of Hindus, who have now nothing to boast of excepting a glorious past and a present heritage replete with a wealth of ceremonies, superstitions, and ignorance.

Let those who talk so glibly against the supposed missionary motives of the Sikhs remember that but for the memorable sacrifices of their martyrs, even the existence of the present-day Hinduism, such as it is, might have been imperilled at a certain stage of our national history.

One will, one aim, and one achievement, is the crux of Sikhism. This is an ideal as good for the Hindu as it is for the Sikh. In the face of this, any one persisting in any form of propaganda against the Khalsa people will either betray shallow wits or a malicious mentality or both.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. SHANBHAG, B.A. (Hons.).

AVOID HAIR-DYE

By this oil, white hair growing black, if fails to remain so for ever, guarantee of returning *double price. Truth has been proved* by certificates. For some white hair *Rs. 5, for more than half* Rs. 9.

BAL KALA STORES,
P. O. Kansisimri (Darbhanga).

Children's Aid Society

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—As the subject of my resignation from the Children's Aid Society seems to be a matter of great speculation in the letters published in the Press, I have to request you kindly to give due publicity to this.

My resignation after such long and devoted service was purely due to domestic reasons. Of course, it was inconvenient to Miss Davis that I should resign at the time I did. Her wrath has been vented on me by the omission of the mention of my services in *the Society's Annual Report of* 1936, though I was in service for ten months of the year under report.

There is really no disqualification attaching to me precluding me from the Society's service, if needed. On the other hand the very certificate Miss Davis has given in recognition of my abilities should give me the best chance for any vacancy arising in the Children's Aid Socity.

Whether the Committee will go beyond the dictates of Miss Davis, in regard to the Children's Home management is the question and, if I may say so, seems to be the only disqualification for me.

My regard for the cause of the Society is second to none and I read the published letters with mixed feelings.—Yours etc.,

C. K. B. NAIDU.

166 A, Vincent Road,
Hindu Colony, Dadar,
Bombay, June 4.

Rationalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It seems that Dr. D'Avoine like the Bourbons, can learn nothing and forget nothing. In the current number of "The Reason" he, parrot-like, repeats the fallacy that rationalism is the only cure of the world's ills. Now I have often shown in these columns and elsewhere that the practice in common life of the teaching of the Prophets which, says Rev. Prof. Momerie of King's College, London, "has always been fundamentally the same" and which is "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do *unto them", will* bring about unity, peace and prosperity among all nations. I challenge Dr. D'Avoine to deny this. Since he cannot deny the truth of my statement, is it not irrational for Dr. D'Avoine to talk of rationalism being the only cure of the woes of the world seeing that obedience to the Ten Commandments and to Christ's Golden Rule —teaching common to all religions—will ensure brotherhood and happiness among all the nations of the world.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

A Clever Concession

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The B.B. & C.I. Rly. people seem to be very clever. Since "Papa" of the house will never take the initiative by himself of a run down to Surat by their "Flying Ranee", however much the temptation of the concession may be, they have tackled the mistress of the house. When the lady of the house reads the offer she is bound to drag off the hubby and *the kiddies for a trip to Surat.*— Yours, etc.

RADHA—Cartoonist.

The Manager, writes:—

As a token of our devout affection and reverence to the holy memory of our beloved Prophet's birthday, the annual subscription of Shubban's Voice is reduced to As. 8 (eight annas only) for one month.

"Shubban's Voice" is the only English Muslim monthly of Western India. It is the organ of Jamiat Shubban-Al-Muslimeen.

Those who wish to take advantage of this opportunity may send in their annual subscription or renew it at the reduced rate of annas eight only. Reduction is valid up to June 30, 1937.

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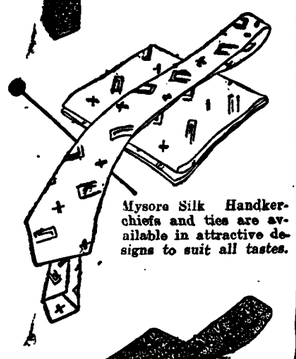

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(2) THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD., Bori Bunder, BOMBAY.

Cotton Piecegoods Import Figure Lowest On Record

General Improvement In Business Conditions Indicated By Govt. Report

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 4.

General improvement in business conditions is emphasised in the monthly report for March last issued by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

The report says that the condition of the cotton mill industry though showing no marked change from that in the preceding month was generally hopeful. Prices rise in sympathy with the appreciation in raw cotton and both the Bombay and Calcutta markets registered some rises during the month. In Ahmedabad the demand was reported to be satisfactory and the prospects brighter. In the jute mill industry stocks showed a welcome decrease and price especially of hessians recorded considerable advances. The iron and steel industries experienced almost boom conditions. The increase in commodity prices continued, unabated and for the first time in many years the Calcutta index number rose to 100. The index number in Bombay also rose by 7 points and that in Karachi by 3 points. The export trade in many articles registered record values in 1936-37 as compared with the last few years. There was intense speculatively activity in the share market both in Bombay and Calcutta particularly in metal shares. As a result speculative securities appreciated by 32 points and reached a new record figure.

DECLINE IN IMPORTS

The production of cotton piecegoods during Feburary 1937 was 292 million yards, a decrease of 27 million yards as compared with the previous month and a slight increase of 2 million yards as against February 1936. The total production during the eleven months of 1936-37 amounted to 3,267 million yards which was than 11 million yards less than the previous year. The orders booked by mills in Bombay for future delivery contracted appreciably at the end of March and refected the hesitancy of the merchants to enter into fresh business at higher rates in the Calcutta market, the demand from the consuming centre remained poor and no forward business was transacted particularly in view of the extended delivery dates asked for by the manufacturers. The total imports of imports is the lowest on record 1936-37 recorded a considerable decline as compared with the previous year amounting to 764 million yards as against 947 million yards, a decrease of 183 million yards. This year's figure of improts is the lowest on record for many years.

The figures for acreage and production of raw cotton show a decrease of 3 per cent in area but an increase of 6 per cent in yield in 1936-37 as compared with the previous year. Exports of raw cotton during March amounted to 580,000 bales showing an increase of 136,000 bales as compared with the preceding month, and of 620,000 bales as compared with March 1936. There was an advance of 871,000 bales during the year in the total shipments. It is stated that the year's exports constitute a record figure for the last 8 years.

JUTE EXPORTS

The production of jute manufactures in February 1937 amounted to-98,000 tons for which meant a decrease of 12,000 tons as compared with the previous month. The total shipments of Jute exports during 1936-37 were 972,000 tons—asubstantial increase of 22,000 tons as compared with the previous year. This is also a record figure. The total exports of raw jute during the year amounted to 821,000 tons showing an increase of 50,000 tons as compared with the previous year. Production of steel and iron except steel ingots recorded a decline during February 1937 as compared with the previous month. *The total imports of* iron and steel during 1936-37 amounted to 363,000 tons or 80,000 tons less compared with the previous year. Exports of pig iron also show an increase. The total imports of sugar during the year fell to 23,000 tons as against 201,000 tons during 1935-36.

CURRENCY NOTES

The weekly statement of the Reserve Bank of India show that the amount of notes in circulation including those with the banking department of the Bank remained unchanged at Rs. 208 crores as compared with the previous month. As against March 1936 this meant an increase of about 12 crores. The total cheque clearances during the last financial year amounted to Rs. 1,916 crores registering an increase of Rs. 89 crores as compared with 1935-36.

Our Food Processing Methods

A SURVEY

(From A Correspondent)

The latest circular and questionnaires sent to the members of the All-India Village Industries Association by the Secretary in furtherence of its programme of work deserve close consideration from the members of the public as well. The attention of the Association has been long concentrated on industries connected with food, now extant or long since defunct, in the villages of this far-flung country. It had been engaged in collecting all available data from every corner, in order to collate and correlate them, and by proper study and research to revise and resuscitate those that are decaying or gone to decay, to improve upon the living ones, to discover sometimes anew, and to popularise them among the villagers. Without the active and sympathetic co-operation of the public, this tough task is rendered tougher and least productive of useful results.

The questionnaires relate to the most common industries of the village, such as, paddy-husking and flour-grinding and are almost similar in purport. For a survey of the possibilities of these simple industries, statistics of local production and sale, import and export are solicited, of Paddy, Wheat and other cereals. The Association seeks information in thorough detail about the different kinds of "Chakkis" used both in husking and grinding, their make, shape and working, with a view to find out the best among them, improve upon these and make them more efficient and labour saving. These home industries may be thus made more attractive, lucrative and popular. The possibility of allied industries are enquired into and methods of preserving the products fresh and unspoilt are sought to be evolved.

Another item of its programme is the popularisation of these hand-husked and hand-pounded commodities. A careful study of diseases like beri beri etc. born out of the deficiency of vitamins and salts destroyed by mill process has to be made in each locality, so as to make it a lever of educative propaganda. The likes and dislikes of the common people in regard to hand and mill products and the causes thereof have to be investigated and ways and means devised to combat their apathy towards and entrust their support for hand-pounded and unpolished rice and hand-ground flour.

A survey of the actual position has also been sought to be made from the number of shops and amount of sale of products in each locality and the present methods of popularisation found out, to serve as a clue to further spreading the movement. All this means a verve and an enthusiasm on the part of the public at large.

-and know this!

Not all tooth-pastes are really antiseptic, their claims notwithstanding. For, the anti-septics used, ought to be effective in the medium of the Saliva of the mouth. Ask your Doctor!

But in Nova Dental Cream you have anti-septics of proved merit in oral hygiene. This tooth-paste contains selected astringents to harden and strengthen gums and it refreshes the mouth

Real Science is not merely an economic exploiter but helps to alleviate pain and promote national economy. Compare the merit, the quantity and the cost of Nova with any other tooth paste. Know your own interest

THE NOVA COMPANY Bombay 21.

Selling Agents
RANGNEKAR & PALEKAR,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Inter-Sects Jain Wedding

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. M. P. Vora, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Vora, banker of Akluj (Sholapur) married Miss Sushila Doshi, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Doshi, jeweller of Bombay, on the 4th inst. according to the New Civil Marriage Act. This wedding is singular in that the bridegroom and the bride belong to the Shwetamber and the Digamber sects of the Jain community respectively.

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..AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

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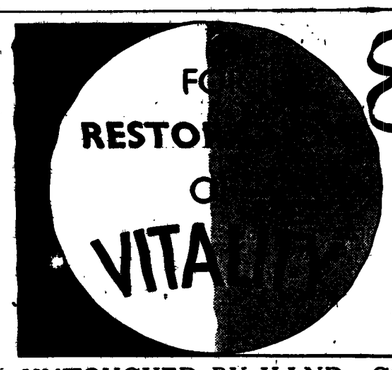

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Has the support of your doctor who will tell you that chicken is the best restorative. Easily obtained and easily digested.

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The Eyes of the Country are now on

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The remarkable rise of MARROTT proves that it is *the most economical raincoat*, which also meets modern requirements as to durability and quality.

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Select your tooth brush with Care

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In the Sanitary Cellophane wrapped outer carton

ATTRACTIVE TWO-TONE HANDLES ASSORTED COLOURS

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AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

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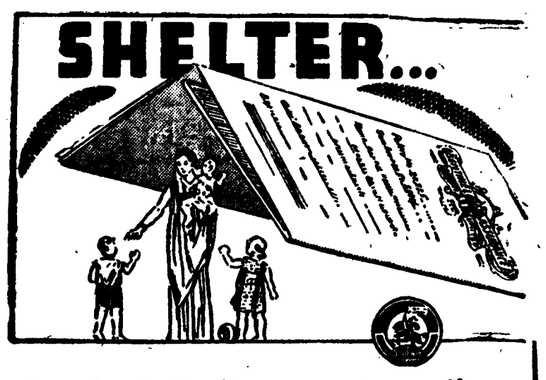

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

P.M.

7-45 Big Ben. 'Haunting Harmonies', at Two Pianos. 8-0 Cinema Organ Recital. 8-25 Scenes from 'As You Like It' by William Shakespeare. Characters: Orlando; Corin; Touchstone; Rosalind; Cecila; Jacques, Page. Production by Howard Rose. 9-0 A Sonata Recital. John Francis (flute) and Millicent Silver (pianoforte). Sonatine: (1) Moderato, (2) Allegretto. (3) Vivace (First performance in England). (Walter Gieseking). Sonata in B minor: (1) Andante, (2) Largo e dolce. (3) Presto, (4) Allegro (Bach). 9-30 Variety. 9-40 The News and Announcements. (Greenwich time signal at 4-30 p.m.) 10 p.m. Yascha Krein and his Gipsy Orchestra; Hungarian Gipsy Dance (Carminati). Russian song and dance: Stonyet Sizi Golubotchik (the plaint of the Dove): Korobeyniki (the Merchants) (Trad., arr. Krein). You are so beautiful, my Hungary (Zsigmond). Straussiana (arr. Borschel). Hungarian folk-songs (Trad., arr. Krein). 10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kcs

A.M.

8-30 Shree Bhagwat Greeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 Light music. Anjanibai Wadkar. 9-30 Close down. 12-0 noon A selection of Indian music. (Recorded— H.M.V.).

P.M.

1-0 Available market rates and announcements. A variety programme. (Recorded—Brunswick). 2-0 Close down. 6-0 The news in Marathi. 6-5 Banjo solo. 6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Indian head-gear". By Shripad Mahadev Varde. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 Hindustani love songs. Bhai Chella. 8-15 A recital. 8-30 Commercial news and the news in Hindi. 9-0 'The new curiosity shop'. By G. George. 9-15 The news 9-30 A studio concert. R. A. Babanau, Baritone. Leo Goutkin's Russian Trio: Leo Goutkin, violin, Rudolph Kougel, cello; Michael Beno, piano. 11-0 Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres. 882 kcs

A.M.

7-0 AIR Orchestra. Shudh Bhairon. 7-10 Sachin Das of Calcutta. Classical and light music. 7-40 Frontier dance tunes on Sarinda. 7-50 Mohammad Shafi. 8-10 Zohra Jan. 8-40 1st news (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News (English). 9-0 Close down.

P.M

6-30 Palasi on violin and sarangi. 6-40 Sachin Das of Calcutta. 7-10 Sarod. 7-15 Qawwali. By Mohammad Shafi. 7-30 'For villagers only". (Delhi market rates). 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): 'Fossilised customs'. Some aspects of the dowry system. By Desh Bhandu Gupta. 8-30 Mohammad Shafi. 8-45 Zohra Jan. 9-15 2nd news and weather report. (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd news and weather report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): Management and regeneration of forests in India. By M. V. Laurrie. 10-0 Sachin Das of Calcutta. 10-30 AIR Orchestra. 'Asiai Masti'. 10-40 Zohra Jan. 11-0 Close down.

GOVT. COMMERCIAL DIPLOMA & CERTIFICATE EXAM. RESULTS

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce writes:—

The following candidates have passed the Government Commercial Diploma Examination held in April 1937:—

BOMBAY CENTRE

FIRST CLASS.

S R Kamat.

SECOND CLASS.

V. K. Joshi.

PASS CLASS.

R K Agashe, V C Banker, R G Hallur.

POONA CENTRE.

SECOND CLASS.

D N Athavale, V G Bhide, N D Janorikar, G D Joshi, G D Kulkarni, R D Kulkarni P L Munot N S Shidhaye, G K Soman, P M Deshmane, N R Deswandikar, V K Kulkarni, B R Rohidekar, R S Walimbe, B R Akkalkotkar, M S Bagaitkar, K G Buddhisagar, R D Dhaneshwar, S K Jambgi G Y Marathe R G Marathe, M B Prachand R D Thite.

COMMERCE CERTIFICATE EXAM. RESULT

The following candidates have passed the Gvernment Commercial Certificate Examination held in April 1937.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

R S Butala.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

G S Dwarapalak.

ELEMENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING.

B A Bhadbhuja, K N Bhagat, P M Bhavsar, K G Bhide, N N Brahma, R H Chhapavala, N R Chiplunkar, O V Chotai, S M Dalvi, A J Dave, I J Desai, A F Armando De Souza, L Dias M D Gandhi D B Gawde, R M Gheewala, N C Jhadeshwarwala, J I Kapadia, N G Kapadia, T N Kapadia, V J Karkhanis, K D Kesharuwala C M Majmudar, M H Mangoli, T K Mantri, N H Nanavati, U N Parmar A M Patel, J M Patel K L Patel N T Patel P K Patel, M R Pendse, K S Ramaswamy, K R Sant, P S Sathe, A F Sequeira, J P Shah, K N Shah, M K Shah R D Shah, J J Sorati, G C Thaker, T J Wadia R S Butala.

ACCOUNTANCY.

K N Bhagat, I J Desai, M G Gangal, J I Kapadia, V J Karkhanis, B C Khumbatta, R G Kokne, S A Latkar, D V Mehendale, H N Palkar, J N Shah, S M Shah R H Shevde, T K Aswani, J G Kewalramani, N V Multani.

SHORTHAND.

A G Agarkar, A Braganza, R S Dikshit, V Krishna Iyer, A H Kulkarni, P A Nagarkatte, A S Pradhan, G L Saharsabudhe, V T Vaidya, T J Wadia, N G Akolkar, S R Gurjar, U. Mazhar. C S Mehendale, D N Moghe, B V Phadke, A G Sahasrabudhe, S N Tikhe.

TYPEWRITING.

S A Amin M.P Apte, P M Bhavsar I C Dehlvi, C M Desai R S Dikshit, R K Gheevala R M Gheewala, B L Jaglawala, N C Jhadeshwarwala, G D Joshi, J I Kapadia, G K Khare, M K Kumaraswami, D G Mathure, B M Mehta, R N Modak, S A Mudaliar, N F Noronha, C J Parmar, R R Patel, K R Sant, P S Sathe, R Seshadri, H K Shah, K P Sheth, J J Surati, S T Tapiavala, S'H Thatte, K D Tunge, V T Vaidya, N M Vakharia, R S Butala, B D Bhpat, N V Buehke, G B Ghitale, G. D. Kulkarni, S R Lele B V Phadke, B G Sathe, V A Vaidya, R S Walimbe.

Increase In Fire Insurance Premium Rates

"Recently Fire Insurance Premium rates have been put up by Fire Companies, and this, it appears, has caused hardship to many landlords' and has also affected business. Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce intends to investigate if there is justification for this step by the Fire Companies.

It is therefore suggested that parties adversely affected by the increase would do well to write to the Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, stating what increase there has been for them over their earlier premium, as a result of this decision of the Fire Companies and how it affects them."

LEON BERNARD MEMORIAL FUND

The Executive Committee of the International Union against Tuberculosis, Paris, places at the disposal of the Governments and Associations belonging to the Union, a biennial prize of a value of 2,500 French francs, in memory of the late Professor Leon Bernard, who was the founder, and, for fourteen years, the Secretary General of the Union.

This prize will be awarded for the first time in the year 1938 to the author of an original essay on the social aspect of tuberculosis, in French or in English.

The essay must be typewritten or printed and shall not exceed 10,000 words. It should be forwarded to the Organising Secretary, King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund, 20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi, not later than 15th April, 1938.

Should the Executive Committee of the International Union decide that no essay submitted is of sufficient merit, the prize will not be awarded in 1938, but will again be offered in the following year. The decision of the Executive Committee will be final.

New Irrigation Scheme For Khairpur

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA: June 5.

It is understood the Khairpur State has under consideration an irrigation scheme costing Rs. 75 lakhs.

The project is designed to remodel the irrigation system in the State and bring it into line with that of Sind.

AUDITORS CERTIFICATE EXAM RESULTS

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 5.

In pursuance of Rule 34 of the Auditors' Certificate Rules of 1932, the names of candidates who have been declared successful in the final examination held under these in March 1937 are gazetted viz. Budhsain, Jatischander Chatterji, Sailendranath Dasgupta, Birendrakumar De, Kawas Jehangirji Dhanbhoora, K. V. Gopalakrishnan, Dalendra Mohan Guha, Sitaram Manableshwar Kasbekar, Mansingh Khurana, Bhagvan Divansingh Laknumalani, Fredoon Kaikhusroo Mody, N. G. Parthasarthy, C. S. Ramalingam, Narasinrao Pamparao Ranshe, Anikumar Roy, Jogeshchandra Sain, M. Satyanarayana, M. Srinivasamurti, and Sanatkumar Madhavlal Trivedi.

BLIND IN INDIA MAY READ NOW

New System Of Braille Meets Needs Of Vernaculars

SIMLA, June, 5.

The education of the blind in India is expected to receive great stimulus as a result of the evolution of a suitable braille adaptable for all languages in India, which has been engaging the serious attention of Government.

Dr. Nilkanta Roy has devised a system of braille which claims to meet the needs of all vernacular languages in India. It is understood the Central Advisory Board of Education which will examine Dr. Roy's system has asked local Governments to express their opinion on this.

The outstanding need for the education of the blind has been the modelling of an embossing press for publication of all books. It has been felt that all-India action is necessary for the production of literature and establishment of libraries for the blind. The problem will shortly be tackled by the Central Advisory Board of Education.—United Press.

SABOO SIDDICK MUSAFIRKHANA TRUST

The trustees of Mohamed Haji Saboo Siddick Musafirkhana Trust have published audited accounts of the trust for the year ended 31st December, 1936. The receipts amounted to Rs. 17,560-8-9 which included Rs. 7,169-2-11 in cash with the Imperial Bank of India on 1st January, 1936. The payments include Rs. 9,577-13-11 with the same bank on 31st December, 1936.

The excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet was Rs. 2,524-7-3.

The Assets which amount to Rs. 4,10,710-2-0 include Rs. 3,40,000 being the assessed value of the Musafirkhana buildings, Rs. 60,564-9-0 invested in the Government of India 3-1/2 p.c. Loan and Rs. 9,933-9-0 cash with the Bank and with the Manager of the Trust.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY IN NORTH GAUHATI

GAUHATI, June 4.

News of serious shooting incident reaches here from North Gauhati. Dehiram Bhuyan with Dharmeshwar Bora, Seru Koch, Lakhi Kanta Barua and Rajani Kanta Barua, all of them belonging to North Gauhati, went out for shooting deer in Silaphar hill, three miles off, one morning and on arriving in the jungle, they dispersed and began to chase a deer.

Taking for a deer hiding behind the leaves of a tree in the slopes of the hill, Rajani Kanta Barua is stated to have fired a shot only to hear the pitiful cries of his friend Dehiram Bhuyan at a short distance from him. Dehiram, who received gun shot wounds in three places on his back died after about an hour.

One of the Shikaris then came home and informed the deceased's son Batu and the uncle of Rajani, who came to the hill with other men and carried the body of the deceased reaching Gauhati the same night at about 1-30 a.m.

Rajani Barua came to Gauhati Sardar Police Station the same night with the body of the deceased and surrendered to the police, when he was arrested on the charge of culpable homicide.

The accused was produced before the Magistrate the next day in the court, when he was released on a bail of Rs. 500.—United Press.

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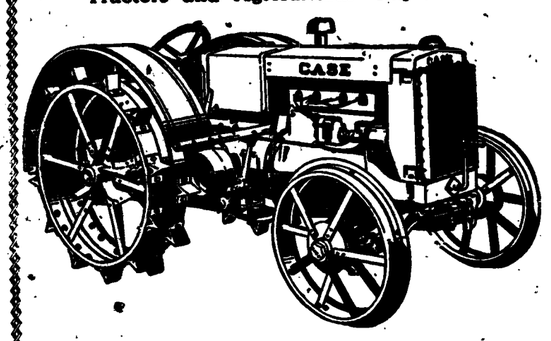

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 13, 1993.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 27, 1305.
Parsi: Deh 5, 1306.
Hightide: 10-46, 22-27.
Lowtide: 3-52, 16-44.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 14m.

Tuesday, June 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA. LECTURE.

The first lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be commenced by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cawasji Patel St., Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HINDI PRACHAR SABHA.

The Hon. Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

The following Hindi Classes will be started from to-day (Monday), June 7th 1937:—

(1) Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: The Gandhi Seva Sena, opp. Roxy Theatre, between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m. on week days and on Sunday between 8 and 10 a.m.

(2) Prathmic Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: the Blavatsky Lodge, on Sunday, between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m.

(3) Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: The Congress House, Girgaon week days, between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m.

(4) Prathmic:—The Hind Mahila Samaj, New Bhatvadi, Girgaon, between 2 and 3 p.m.

(5) Prathmic and Madhyama: The Audyogic School Kelevadi, Girgaon, between 9 and 10 a.m.

(6) Prathmic and Madhyama: The Model Industrial School, Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Road.

(7) Prathmic, Madyama and Rashtrabhasha: Kabibai High School, Holi Chakla, Fort.

(8) Prathmic Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: The Gujarati Stri Mandal V. J. Patel Road, Girgaon.

(9) Prathmic Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: The Napoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m. week days.

(10) Prathmic Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: Pavilion, Khar, between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

(11) Prathmic Madhyama and Rashtrabhasha: Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

(12) Urdu Script Class: The Gokhale Education School, Opp. Jinnah Hall, on Sunday, between 3-30 and 4 p.m.

The Chunay and Visharad classes will be started on 13th June at the Gokhale Education Society High School.

For particulars consult Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Bldg. Opp. Roxy Theatre.

Ships In Radio Communication With Bombay

BOMBAY RADIO OFFICE

INWARDS: Castalia, Somali, Ranee, Garmula, British Architect, British Judge, Nailsea, Belle, Clan Murray, Rotenfels, Wartenfels.

OUTWARDS: Mongolia, Garbeta, Golconda, Victoria Maru, Strathnaver.

PASSING: Nil.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Holy Terror". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15 and 7-15 p.m
EMPIRE—"History is Made at Night" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Raven". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at 5, and 7-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15 and 7-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sita Haran". Daily at 5, 7-15 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Quality Street." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m
WEST END—"Insaf" Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.

BLAZE IN CITY GODOWN

For two hours firemen battled with a mass of fire and acrid smoke issuing from a godown stored with nitric acid at Anjerwadi, Mazagaon, Bombay, on Sunday noon.

The task of the firemen was rendered so difficult in extinguishing the fire that bucketfuls of sand had to be thrown against the columns of dark smoke.

It is estimated that the godown contained goods worth Rs. 5,000.

The first sign of fire was given by explosive noise, resulting from the bursting of a glass vessel containing nitric acid.

Then the acid spread in all directions and smoke emanated from the godown.

The fire-brigades raced to the spot from Byculla to the fire.

No one was injured.

Sub-Inspector Khan of the Byculla Police is making inquiries.

FINANCE MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE TO-DAY

BOMBAY: Monday.

The Finance Ministers' Conference of various provinces in India is meeting to-day at 11 a.m. at the Bombay Secretariat.

Mostly provinces where 'interim Ministries' are functioning will take part in this conference which will be considering issues arising out of the 7th Schedule of the Government of India Act in regard to the provincial Taxation Lists.

So far Sir Sri Vatsava from U.P. and Sir Syed M. Sadullah Khan from Assam have arrived in Bombay in this connection and representatives from C.P., Bihar etc. are expected to arrive in time except Orissa.

The Conference will begin with speeches by the Chief Finance Minister of Bombay and the proceedings will be open to Press.

EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT.

Among those who are expected to be present at the Finance Ministers Conference at the Bombay Secretariat to be held to-day are:

Sir J. D. Srivastava, (Finance Minister, U. P.), Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi (Finance Minister, C. P. and Berar) Mr. Mohommed Sadulla (Finance Minister, Assam), Mr. A. C. Turner (Finance Secretary, U. P.) Mr. Priar (Finance Secretary, Bihar); Mr. C. D. Deshmukh (Finance Secretary, C. P. and Berar) and Mr. A. V. Jones (Deputy Finance Secretary, Assam).

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon has left Allahabad for Nepal. He will stay there for one month for reason of health.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
Allahabad Express	22 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	22 10	8 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9 47	
"The Flying Ranee" daily		18 .5
On Saturdays		15 10

ALL QUIET IN CITY

But Police Continue To Round Up Bad Characters

After nightfall on Sunday several arrests were made by the Police in the affected areas for the breach of the Police Commissioner's orders. Special precautions were taken by the police in enforcing the Curfew Order in all the localities where the Order is applicable.

Not a single case of assault was reported to the Police till late at night. The City had put on normal appearance and there was a free mixing up of members of both the communities even in the affected localities. The tram and bus traffic was going on as usual.

ALL QUIET EVERYWHERE

(Later)—While we go to press we learn that in the affected areas there was no trouble at all. Everywhere quiet prevailed, and the police believe that the conditions have returned to normality

OVER 2,400 ARRESTS

While about 250 persons were arrested on Saturday night and early on Sunday morning by the Police for breach of curfew order and for the Police Commissioner's order banning lethal weapons, no stabbing case was reported to the Police.

Police "bundobust" at 'danger zones' still continues.

The total number of arrests so far affected comes to about 2,408.

The biggest crop of arrests is reported from the Dongri Police who effected 72 arrests within eight hours. The Pydhonie Police arrested 70 persons during the same period.

Those arrested for possessing knives on Saturday night and early Sunday morning are stated to be only a handful.

UNITED MUSLIM ASSOCIATIONS

Officers And Volunteers Thanked For Duty During Riot Days

The following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the United Muslim Association

"We the members of the United Muslim Association deem it our duty to thank the following officers who provided all facilities to our Volunteers in posting them at different Railway Stations to guide the ignorant incoming Hindu and Muslim passengers to avoid the riot affected area and to take safer routes to reach their destinations:

1 Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Police,
2. Mr. Uren, Deputy Commissioner of Police,
3. Mr Hira, D. T. M., G. I. P.
4. Mr. Vears, A. T. S., V. T.,
5. Station Masters, Bombay Central and Dadar, B. B. and C. I.

In another resolution all the Volunteers who discharged their duties promptly and diligently were thanked.

In several cases they escorted the Hindu and Muslim passengers to their destinations in the cars arranged by the Association.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS FORM PERMANENT RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Honorary Secretary, (Pro-Tem) of the Bombay Muslim Relief Committee writes: —

At a meeting of the Muslim leaders assembled at Islam Club it was unanimously resolved to have one permanent Muslim Relief Committee in Bombay. Therefore with the co-operation and consent of Khuddamul Muslemeen Relief Committee and the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee, the Bombay Muslim Relief Committee was formed and the followig office-bearers were unanimously elected:—

President:—Mr. Aboobakar Baig Mohamed.

Joint Honorary Secretaries:—Messrs. T. T. Barodawala, Ismail H.K. Rokadia and Rashid Ali Baig.

Honorary Treasurers:—Messrs. Ismail Mohamed Jaffer, and A. A. Jasdanwala.

Committee:—Consits of 100 members. A Working Committee will be appointed on Wednesday the 9th inst. when also the draft rules will be considered and passed.

The meeting by a special resolution requested the President and the Secretaries to interview the Police Commisioner and to acquaint him the difficulties experienced by Muslims in saying their early morning prayers and to request him to put back the Curfew Order from 6 a.m. to 5 a.m.

Don't Snap Only Bond That Kept Them Together

Fervent Appeal To Karnatakis Not To Neglect Their Mother Tongue

An inspired appeal to the Karnatakis all over the country to keep alive their language, which was the only bond tying together Karnatakis wherever they might be living, was made by Sjt. Krishnarao Mudvedker, the veteran Karnatak leader addressing a gathering of Karnatak residents in Bombay, at Asthika Samaj, Matunga, on Sunday evening. The occasion was the First Anniversary celebration of the Bombay Karnatak Sangh. His Holiness Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti), the President of the Sangh, was in the chair.

Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan, the Vice-President of the Association, explained the objects of the Sangh and the necessity of working for the development of Kannada language, art and culture. He hoped that the several Kannada organisations in the City would join together in furthering the above objectives.

KANNADIGAS' MISFORTUNE.

Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedker, who had been specially invited from Dharwar for the occasion, spoke on "Karnatak Language and United Karnatak." He said that history showed that even Bombay was within the boundaries of the Old Karnatak Province. It was the misfortune of Kannadigas that the province with its very glorious past had been divided into different bits, some portion to Madras, some to Bombay, some to Hyderabad, the whole of Mysore, etc. Each of these bits were unfortunately considering themselves as separate entities in themselves. Efforts had been made in the past to Unite all Karnatak and a demand for a separate Province Karnatak had also been put forward. But the movement did not have the necessary sanction behind it. The speaker next referred to Kannada language and how Kannadigas were slowly forgetting their own mother tongue, once they drifted from their own province. He appealed to the Karnatakis all over the country not to forget their language as that was the only bond that kept them all together.

VARADACHAR'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

Mr. Tatacharya Sharma, Editor, "Viswakarnatak", Bangalore, who also has been specially invited for the occasion, unveiled the protrait of the late Mr. A. V. Varadachar, the best dramatist from Karnatak. The speaker explained how it was only Varadachar in the whole of the province, who was able to convey clearly the meaning and philosophy behind some of the well-known dramas. He was an artist par excellence. The speaker said that Varadachar might have died, but his work had not. Every Karnataki remembered the debt he owed to Varadachar for what all he had done for the Karnatak stage.

Dr. Kurtkoti also addressed the gathering, and the members of the Karnataka Sangh staged a skit by the famous writer, Mr. T. P. Kailasam, in Kannada on "Home Rule."

ANOTHER JUHU TRAGEDY

School Student Who Ventured Too Far Drowned

The gay Sunday morning atmosphere on the Juhu beach was rudely disturbed at about 10 a.m. by cries for help from three school boys who suddenly discovered their fourth companion being swept away by a huge wave. Life-guards and others rushed to the rescue, but to no avail as the unfortunate youth had already been engulfed in the foaming water of the sea.

It appears that P. H. Mogal, a local Matric student (20), along with three friends, went for a bath in the Sea, on Sunday morning. There was a high tide and, therefore, the other three boys urged caution and warned Mogal not to go beyond his depth. Ignoring their warnings, however, he swam out into the open sea and soon his friends were horrified to see him being swept away by a terrific wave which completely hid him from sight. They raised cries for help which brought the life-guards and others on the scene.

FRUITLESS SEARCH.

A diligent search followed, but no trace of the unfortunate boy could be found.

POLICE ON SCENE.

The Ville Parle Police were soon on the breach and took charge of the situation. The parents of the victim who live in Dadar Parsi Colony were immediately informed of the tragedy and, grief-stricken, they arrived by midday to join in the fruitless search.

The tragedy cast a gloom over the breach and Sunday crowds who had come to enjoy their holiday watched with anxious faces the efforts of the life-guards to find the body.

The search continued all along the coast till night fall, but as the sun sank into the Arabian Sea the body of the victim of this drowning tragedy had not been traced.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON POONA ROAD

Five Persons Injured When Car Falls Into Ditch

POONA, June 6.

Five persons were seriously injured in a motor accident, this evening, when their car overturned on its way to Poona. The party had gone to Sirval for a picnic, and while returning, near Sivapur, 15 miles from Poona, in trying to avoid an old man, who was crossing the road, the car hit a mile-stone and overturned, falling into a road-side ditch. The injured persons were removed to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, where the condition of one named, T. K. Khambatta is precarious.

Another motor accident occurred at Jangli Maharaj Road in Poona, when a 30-year old Hindu was knocked down by a car. He has been admitted to hospital.—A.P.

PUBLISHER WARNED

Sequel To Article On C. P. All Parties Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Mr. Govindrao Gokhale, proprietor, Sahitya Mudranalaya Press and printer and publisher of the 'Nispruha' was warned for an article in the issue of the journal dated May 16. The article referred to the All-Parties Convention held at Nagpur on May 11 and 12.

It may be remembered that Mr. Govindrao Gokhale was asked to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 for an article in the "Independent", another Congressite English weekly. The amount was deposited with the Government.

CONGRESS SECRETARIAT

The Congress Secretariat has been opened at Sunil Niwas, Temple Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur from the 1st instant. Mr. V. M. Jakatdar has taken charge as Secretary, C. P. and Berar Provincial Parliamentary Board.

The Nagpur Improvement Trust it is reported will start its work at Hansapuri and Dharampeth in October. Sitabuldi and Civil lines will immediately follow.

Jepsen Cup Hockey

Holders Go Down In Final

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS WIN TROPHY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Before a big gathering, the Jepsen Cup Hocky Tournament came to a close when the "Times of India", the holders, went down fighting to their better opponents, the first string of the Christ Church Old Boys, at the school ground at Byculla on Saturday evening

The standard of hockey was not what is expected in the finals of a tournament and watching the scrappy play of especially Pressmen's forwards this evening, one feels a bit surprised how they managed to beat a strong combination as the Armed Police.

The only interest in the game was kept up by the supporters of the rival teams otherwise there was nothing much in the game itself.

THE GAME

Play opened with a bout of end to end exchanges, both the teams taking sometime to settle down. The winners then exerted pressure having pinned their opponents in and around their 25. During this period the Pressmen also had some occasional break—aways.

Neither team looked dangerous in the ring for most of the time in the initial half till towards the end of this half when the "Times" forwards broke through nicely following which Warbrick, their Inside-right, wasted a good opportunity; having an open goal before him, he flung his stick in the air.

The score-board was still blank when the half-time was called.

OLD BOYS OPEN ACCOUNT

Immediately after resumption the Old Boys opened their account when following a combined movement, in which Peters, their Inside-right and Blake, their centre-forward, took part, the latter scored from a near range.

PRESSMEN WORK HARD

This served as an eye-opener for the Pressmen who were taking things easy. They got together and were now working very hard to level the score but D'Sousa, the Old Boy's Left-back, was responsible for spoiling many of their well-initiated movements. The winners have to thank D'Soysa to keeping the goal intact.

About 9 minutes before the end the winners put the issue beyond doubt, when off a short-corner, Walsh, their Right-wing, sounded the board to double their score.

Mendes, the Times Rightwing distinguished himself during the closing stages with his solo runs down the touch-line. Many of his well-time centres went begging.

The Christ Church Old Boy came out victorious by 2 goals to nil.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Before asking his wife to give away the prizes, Rev. Tate, in his short speech, paid a tribute to the work of the Christ Church Old Boys Association and the Hony. Secretary in particular, for making the tournament such a success. He congratulated the winners and thanked the Umpires Association for their co-operation. He said that the Old Boys Association have decided to have a 'Hard-Lines' cup for the winners of the semi-finalists next year.

With three cheers to Rev. and Mrs. Tate, the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament came to a fitting conclusion.

The Result:—

CHRIST CHURCH OLD BOYS 2 ga's.
TIMES OF INDIA Nil.

The teams were:—

Christ Church Old Boys:—Durham; Almeida and D'Soysa; Barnett, Harper and Lloyd; Walsh, Peters, Blake, Coutts and N Durham.

TIMES OF INDIA: Corton; Edwards and Easdon; Tyrell; Lynn and Thomas; Mendes, Warbrick Correia; Almeida and Petty.

UMPIRES: J. Read and Rodrigues.

"Kottapattam School Day"

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

In observance of the "Kottapattam School Day, and to protest against the arrests of, and lathi charge on, Andhra Congress Socialists and the Summer School and Training Camp, a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on chawpatty sands, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Asoka Mehta will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. M. R. Masani, C. K. Narayan Swami, Sorab Batliwalla, R A. Khedgikar and S. B. Mahadeshwar.

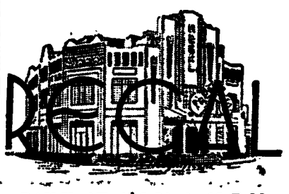
LOST OR MISLAID.

Saturday Back-Bay Opposite Marine Lines, Lost one wristbangle, finder please communicate to Dias, 43-Old Sonapur.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

The Driver of THE FLYING RANEE

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

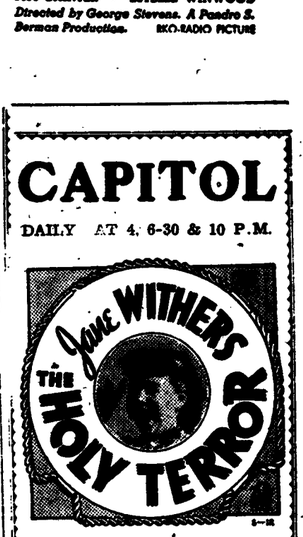


DAILY AT 4, 6-30, & 10 P.M.

Two thrilling stars in a thrilling game of love!

with ERIC BLORE · CORA WITHERSPOON FAY BAINTER · ESTELLE WINWOOD
Directed by George Stevens. A Pandro S. Berman Production. RKO-RADIO PICTURE

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



GRAND NEW SONGS!

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Choking, gasping, wheezing Asthma and Bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 5 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1937

A FINAL WARNING

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who was with Gandhiji at the time the latter made his latest offer to Government and therefore knows more about it than do other Congress leaders, has himself issued a statement wherein he strongly supports the offer and warns Government that "nothing can be a greater blunder than to reject his (Gandhiji's) friendly hand now." He points out that the condition of dismissal is now replaced, not by a voluntary resignation, but by a forced one, which is still calculated, in Gandhiji's own words, "to make the Governor think fifty times before he takes the responsibility of differing finally from his ministry who command the confidence of the people." On his own account Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says in favour of the change made by Gandhiji: "Both sides would, under this condition, truly benefit in the way of hesitation before deciding to differ. The Ministers too will not differ cantankerously, but only if they must do so in the interests of the country. If it is true that it is not on any trifles but on a very grave matter that such difference might arise, and Ministers who hold on to their view in such a case must, in any constitutional-form of Government, be asked to go if the Governor must take the responsibility of differing from them." To this we would only add that Ministers, who are in every sense responsible to the Legislature and the electorate, could not possibly be cantakerous even if they were to be dismissed by the Governor. It is a constitutionally irresponsible Governor that needs a deterrent condition to prevent him from abusing his power of dismissal.

Why Fight Shy?

The critics of the Congress welcome Gandhiji's offer but some of them contend that a demand for the Ministers' resignation is a virtual dismissal, that the system of dismissal is now obsolete and that the modern practice under responsible governments is for the Ministers to resign and appeal to the electorate. In so for as the dispute is now reduced to the question of dismissal or resignation, we would again point out that the analogy of fully responsible governments cannot apply to India, where there is but partial responsible Government and where the Governor is not bound to accept the Ministers' advice. Secondly, it is wrong to suggest that the practice of dismissal is obsolete and the present constitution does not contemplate it. It has been pointed out in the Press that the possibility of dismissal was definitely envisaged by Sir Samuel Hoare, who, on the first day of his examination by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, on July 11, 1933, in reply to a definite question by Lord Hardinge of Penhurst whether the Governor would have the right to dismiss the Ministry, said: "Yes, in the exercise of his special responsibility." Moreover, Section 5 of the Government of India Act explicitly provides that "the functions of the Governor under this Section with respect to the choosing and summoning and the dismissal of Ministers . . . shall be exercised by him in his discretion." When Congress itself asks the Governor to exercise this power in his discretion, why should he fight shy of the responsibility?

Congress Position

The fact seems to be that the Governors do not wish to give any special assurance to the Congress as that might, they think, lower their prestige. Let them have their way and with it its consequences. Congress or Gandhiji is not anxious to accept office for its own sake. Gandhiji himself has made it quite clear in his last offer that if Government would not effect a settlement with Congress, the constitution would be wrecked in the provinces concerned. He has made it clear, too, that he is prepared for that and its possible consequences, and that he prefers: "open oppression under a state of autocracy to veiled oppression of, and interference with Congress Ministers." The final aim of the Congress is to wreck the constitution. If the Governors wish to do the wrecking in their own way and even before the Congress desires, the Congress cannot stand in the way.

Tory Indecency

"It is stated that in any reform of the Covenant considerable attention should be paid to Article XVI relating to sanctions. There was general agreement that everything should be done from the Empire's standpoint to keep the League alive and also to remove the obstacles preventing certain nations entering or rejoining the League."

The above message relates to a meeting of the principal delegates to the Imperial Conference at which "they reviewed the repercussions attending the League's apparent (sic) failure in respect of Manchuria and Abyssinia". The message speaks for itself. And it does not come as a surprise. Messrs Baldwin, Chamberlain, Eden, Hoare all of them have been declaring during recent months that since sanctions imply the danger of war, "realities" must be faced by making the sanctions clause innocuous. In other words the basis of the League "reform" should be to render it an impotent farce "de facto" as well as "de jure". British 'statesmen' are thus merely implementing their earlier response to 'realism'. Indeed, they have done worse. They further propose "to remove the obstacles" to Germany, Japan and Italy rejoining the League. This means that British Tories, having reduced the League to a corpse, are now arranging to have a few kicks administered to it also. We should have thought that ordinary human decency regarded with disgust any insult to a dead body. But of course, Tory indecency—until full details are available it is not possible to guess how, if at all, South Africa and Canada agreed to fall in line with the "National" Government—has a method in it as also an objective.

Release The Detenus

It is an amusing, if somewhat anomalous, fact that during the last two months during which the much-boosted new Constitution has been functioning in a way, we have been hearing more about the puppet Ministries in the six provinces than about the "pucca" ones in the remaining five. The former have produced highfalutin programmes, and have been engaging themselves in much hectic propaganda to justify their own existence. On the other hand, the "pucca" ministries give an appearance of taking it easy and have so far displayed no acute anxiety to tackle the many urgent problems which face the country. The so-called new era has in fact proved merely a continuation of the old in most essential matters, and even the few supporters of the new Constitution are finding their enthusiasm gradually ebbing away.

The problem of detenus and political prisoners is one of the most—if not the most—pressing before the country at present. The feelings of the country on this burning issue have been expressed time and again, and India cannot be said to have returned to normal times until the last detenu has been restored to freedom. Bengal especially is bowed down under the weight of this iniquity and two thousand of her young sons and daughters are at present rotting in detention camps or behind prison bars. Their crimes have never been proved and their countrymen are entitled to consider them as innocent victims of a repressive regime. One hoped, therefore, that this would be one of the first questions to which Mr. Fuzlal Haq, Bengal's Premier, would address himself. And though much valuable time has already been unconscionably lost, it is with some relief that we hear that discussions have at last been initiated regarding the release of some detenues. It is understood that nearly half the detenus will be released unconditionally and will be given some allowance for one year. Those who cannot be immediately released will be removed from the detention camps outside Bengal to some place as near Calcutta as possible. This is no doubt excellent as far as it goes, but the pity is that by attempting to deal with the problem in this half-hearted, piecemeal manner, Mr. Huq is ignoring the fundamental issue. Those two thousand young men are either guilty or not guilty. If they are guilty, they should be at once given a fair trial and dealt according to law. If not, a single day's detention of a single one of them would amount to a gross betrayal of all the principles which Mr. Huq has so long professed. Will he set his face sternly against the Star-Chamber methods which have been followed so long in Bengal, and decide to do bare justice by the detenues?

FIGHTING THE RIOT MENACE

Need Of Organising Strong Public Feeling

(BY A CITIZEN)

While the immediate objective of controlling the riot situation through the employment of vigorous police measures has been achieved during the last few days, a great deal remains to be done that could create not only normal conditions of peace and ordinary life of the vast community or interests that is our great city's important feature but conditions under which the nightmare of riot would be impossible.

Has It Meaning?

That the riot is a calamity under any circumstances is readily admitted by all. But the tragic extent of that calamity, the mentality that suffers its periodic recurrence with its toll of destruction of innocent human life, property and peace of mind the tendency to regard it as something inevitable, the entire half passive attitude that the average decent-minded citizen adopts towards this evil—all these factors do not receive the anxious consideration that they ought to.

One can understand the temporary reaction that is produced by the suddenness and shock of the brutality of the phenomenon. It is both explicable and meaningless:—every human society has its share of the social malcontents, its criminals both born and bred by purely pathological conditions—our view of crime itself, although it is nine-tenths arbitrary, is undergoing a process of rational analysis—and it is inevitable that they should at times become anti-socially active to safeguard itself against the emergency of such activity on the part of what is regarded as the scum of society, the diseased and gangrenous part of the social organism, social organisation establishes the institution of the police and a legal code. But what is meaningless is the kind of upheaval, we call riot, because although we accept it as symptomatic of the weaknesses in our social organism it is still difficult to analyse it.

Age Of Violence

There is organised gangsterdom all over the world whether social discontent helps its establishment or privilege or monopoly uses it for political purposes; whether the borderline between collective legality and illegality is well defined or blurred. The Chicagoans have perfected a superb technique in racketeering and Al Capone is not the last of its inspired prophets. Whether the organisation, sports uniforms, with loud political badges or works stealthily in the less conspicuous civilian dress, the gangsters declare themselves. One can understand petty thievery and political thievery supported by physical terrorism: one can understand bread-riots and class-riots in communities that keep a mass of humanity in hunger so that its privileged classes may live in perpetual luxury. But the kind of riot that we can boast in our city and country has very few precedents in modern communities.

Everybody's Business

We have, however, to meet the situation and the first necessity imposed on us is that of organis-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7.)

From Spanish Front

Organisation Of The Democratic Army

By H. N. Brailsford

Out of nothing, the Spanish Republic has created a democratic army. At the front, the volunteers of the first months still predominate, but they are now hardened and disciplined soldiers.

The original party militias have been broken up, though the men often wear a necktie of red, or of red and black to display their Socialist or Anarchist sympathies.

These veterans are being diluted by drafts of young conscripts from the five classes now with the colours. There are also volunteer reserves composed of men engaged in industry, who drill zealously in the evenings, as also do squads of youth not yet of military age.

Though the average soldier, scanning your face anxiously for confirmation, will assure you that "It will all be over in two months", his leaders are laying their plans for a long struggle.

Two words officially describe this army—it is "regular", but it is "popular". It owes allegiance, in other words, to the Republic and not to any Party; but it is a people's force that fights for an idea, and not a legion of robots drilled to obey a superior caste.

About externals it is rather careless; indeed, I suspected that the officers slouched deliberately by way of proving that they are not martinets of the old school. Observers who saw it in the early days tell me that it is daily growing smarter.

Every unit, from company to division, has its political commissar, whose duty it is to act as the men's moral leader and political teacher, and also to watch over their interests and maintain discipline. The officer, especially if he came from the old army, is regarded as the technician.

Minor offences against discipline are dealt with by the battalion commander and political commissar acting together. graver offences are judged by a jury drawn from the men.

The commissars are nominated by their Parties; in Catalonia, for example, the proportion observed was 25 per cent. from the Esquerra (Left Liberals and half of the remainder from the C.N.T. and U.G.T. respectively.

The officers of the new army come from the volunteer ranks. Every man who aspires to training for a commissioned rank must have served with credit, and one of the anti-Fascist Parties must vouch for his loyalty.

Quick Training

I visited one of the training chools for officers housed in a big commandeered convent.

The immense majority of these young men were workers, and it seemed to me fantastic to suggest, as do some critics of the Extreme Left, that an army so officered, however "regular" it may be, can become a capitalist tool.

The training is rapid—one month for a general course, and two for a specialised course adapted to each branch of the service. The men were obviously keen, and I admired the skill with which their instructors were training workers, who knew little mathematics, as engineers and artillerymen.

It takes six months, however, to train an air-pilot, but several hundreds are now at the front.

Spaniards had no war experience to guide them in tackling a problem of this kind, and their promptitude in schooling many thousands of officers has been astonishing.

If there is a weakness, it is in the higher command, for the old army was notoriously inefficient, and few of its senior officers were loyal.

General Miaja has become a popular hero; his chief-of-staff, Colonel Rojo, has a high reputation. But no military genius has yet reached the General Staff at Valencia, which endeavoured under Caballero, to bring unity of plan into this puzzling war, with its many isolated fronts.

There is still no superfluity of modern arms; heavy artillery is wholly lacking, and on the Aragon front there is even a shortage of rifles. Ammunition, however, is now made with complete success.

In spite of the shortage of trucks and petrol, the Commissariat over these great distances works punctually and well. Food is good and abundant.

Mixed Brigades

But the reader wants to hear about the International Column—and justly, for its creation is the proudest achievement of our movement.

Let us not exaggerate; the Column helped to save Madrid at the darkest hour, but to-day and to-morrow the issue depends on Spanish gallantry.

I doubt if the Column ever had more than 10,000 men in the field, or has more now, even with the recent reinforcement of 1,500 American volunteers.

An International Column no longer exists; in its place there are a number of mixed brigades, which include 70 to 80 per cent. of Spaniards. They enjoy great prestige, and there is keen competition to enter them.

I visited three, and in all the happiest comradeship knit the strangers with the people of the land.

Of the Garibaldians I had only a glimpse, for I found them still near the scene of their victory at Guadalajara, but about to break camp. Their commander made an eloquent little speech in Italian, in which he claimed me as a comrade, since I had served beside their predecessors in Greece.

A Happy Family

With the Germans of the Thaelmann Brigade, at their advanced post beyond Guadalajara, I was at once at home. Their commander, Richard, though I saw him ill in bed with fever, struck me as a born leader, and a great man of action.

It was an honour to talk to

(Continued on page 10 Col 6 & 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HANDICAP TO NEWSPAPERS

The Government of India have been collecting statistics with a view to ascertaining the exact position of newsprint imports and the need for a reduction in the duty thereon. Meanwhile, trade figures for April show that the imports of such paper during the month were only 75,501 tons as against 89,691 tons in April 1936. The fall is evidently due to the recent abnormal rise in the prices which have risen about 100 per cent. during the last three months. It is clear that owing to such a sharp rise several newspapers have been compelled to reduce their consumption of paper. That is hardly a position which Government can view with indifference. It is a severe hardship for many newspapers to pay the double price and also a heavy duty on the top of it. Government can very well reduce the 'ad valorem' duty on newsprints without any reduction in the expected revenue. Nor can the reduced duty be a blow to the indigenous paper industry as newsprint is not manufactured in India.

STATES PEOPLE AND CONGRESS

In his presidential address at the eleventh session of the Deccan States' People's Conference, held at Kudchi on Saturday and Sunday Mr. K. F. Nariman did well to make it perfectly clear that the Congress strives for Poorna Swaraj for the whole of India including the States. Swaraj in British India alone is utterly incompatible with autocracy in the States. At the same time Mr. Nariman rightly pointed out that it was a physically impossible task for the Congress to involve itself unduly in all the internal disputes of every State. It, therefore, behoves all Indians to strengthen the Congress in every possible way and the Swaraj that will be achieved by their united effort cannot but be shared by all the people of the land.

THEIR SPECIAL DUTY

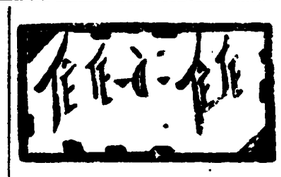
There is a special duty which rests upon the States people and that is to wreck the Federal scheme. That duty they owe to themselves as well as to the country. Federation means no real representation to the people of the States. On the contrary the influence the Princes will wield in British India under Federation will be an evil not only to British Indians but also to the States people. The States people, therefore, should do everything in their power to condemn the Federal scheme. Thereby they will possibly strengthen the hands of those wise Princes who are reluctant to make the Congress and the people of India more hostile towards them but are unduly pressed to join the Federal scheme by all those vested interests which seek to entrench their position by means of that scheme.

LEGION OF THE LOST

The decision of a number of unemployed youth of the Punjab to fast unto death before Punjab Governor's or Viceroy's Lodge at Simla is most regrettable and should on no account be encouraged by any responsible person or organisation. Suicide, even as a gesture of protest against intolerable social, political or economic conditions, is a futile and foolish weapon. But this decision, however regrettable it might be, does show the desperate and pitiable state to which millions of our unemployed youth—a veritable Legion of the Lost—have been reduced. It is a gesture of acute despair, born of a sense of hopeless frustration and its very futility is an indication of the tragic situation. While hoping, therefore, that the idea of the proposed fast would be abandoned or substituted by a saner and more effective demonstration, we must warn the Government of the serious consequences of the present policy of indifference regarding unemployment, which alone is responsible for such extreme gestures of despair. In no other country is the Government more indifferent to the condition of the unemployed and it is significant that a country spending lavishly on Army and Civil Service has no provision for any form of unemployment insurance. Among other problems, the present state of unemployment in the country is a serious challenge to the provincial ministries—interim and otherwise.

PRICE OF "PREFERENCE."

The heavy price that India has to pay for the Ottawa policy of Imperial Preference is amply borne out by the figures of sea-borne trade for April, published by the Government of India. There is a phenomenal rise in imports but only slight corresponding increase in exports. What is significant is that Britain and the Empire countries almost exclusively share the increased imports but export figures for these very countries are on the decline, the balance of trade being thus clearly to India's disadvantage. Imports from Britain have risen by a crore (as compared with April of last year) and, at the same time, exports to Britain have fallen by almost a crore. In particular there is a serious fall in the amount of raw cotton exported to Britain—a difference of 6,000 tons, as compared with the corresponding month of the last year. These figures are eloquent and provide a glaring example of how, despite repeated assurances of Empire statesmen and Lancashire magnates, the Imperial economic policy consistently works to the detriment of India. One consoling feature of these figures, however, is that Indian trade with other foreign countries shows considerable signs of expansion.



The Junior Colleague has got hold of what he calls an advance copy of an important speech. We simply don't know what it is, but he insists that it's the real goods. So here goes:—

"Gentlemen:

It does my heart good to see you gentlemen, because we are united in a bond of fraternity by our ineffectuality.

"Apres mois la deluge." Who, gentlemen, could offer a better embodiment of that eternal wisdom than us who are perilously hanging on the verge (is that the correct word to use?) of a precipice (or you'd prefer abyss, perhaps).

As a man of the masses, an ex-member of the non-Brahmin party I know what the people want. My friend Mr. Jamnagar has the gift of the gab—you know he has been a labour-leader—and he'll put my ideas in a presentable form. But I want you to believe me when I say I know what the people want. I don't mean er-er-well to tell you the truth I don't know what I mean, if you know what I mean."

* * * *

"His Grace (!)....

A correspondent suggests that Hon'ble Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta be given a Dukedom.

Yes. But Duke of what?

No prizes are offered. There can be so many correct answers each one more strikingly appropriate than the rest.

* *

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar—yes, the leader of "Democratic Swaraj"—is reported to have advised the Deccan States' Assembly Members' Conference "to strive hard to achieve responsible Government in the States".

We hope he went on to explain that "Responsible Government" meant a Dewan and his Cabinet taking office in spite of the Assembly and Assembly members.

* * *

More than 300 starred questions, in response to Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's circular, have already been received by the Assembly Department of the U. P. Government.

Is that one of the reasons why the Nawab of Chatari has again offered to quit?

* * *

The sympathy, in the student world, with the Amritsar Khalsa College students is, we are alarmed to note not only widespread but definitely sinister.

You see while on the one hand the boys of the local Hindu Sabha College observed a sympathetic strike the President of the Muslim University Union also appears to have rushed to the spot all the way from Aligarh.

The approaching menace is unmistakably obvious. Sir Sundar Singh Majitha, Bhai Parmananda and Doctor Ziauddin—representing both himself and the Fuhrer—must at once get together and establish a United Front of the disunited.

* * *

It is reported from Bihar that 2,000 Muslims have enrolled themselves as Congress members in the month of May.

Another brilliantly pertinent and highly responsible statement on the lines of the April 1st Hartal one is called for from Mr. Jinnah.

* * *

And fourteen prominent Muslim leaders of Sind have appealed to Musalmans of their Province to join the Congress.

Now, this is a perfectly intolerable infringement—since it is both political and numerical—of Mr. Jinnah's monopoly.

* * *

There is a suggestion from Simla that Mr. R. A. Butler has been shuffled out of India Office possibly because he is marked for the Governorship of the Punjab.

Experts all over India—like Sir S. R. Sarma, Sir Md. Yaqub, etc.—as also the Punjab 'leaders' had better wait before declaring authoritatively that his is the best and happiest choice. The speculation may turn out wrong and then it would be so unfair to Sir Herbert Emerson's successor, who will, of course, be the best and fittest whoever he may be.

* * * *

Japanese Model For Baroda

—Headline.

We hope it doesn't include the Imperial tradition of not leaving the country.

* * *

Daughter: 'But, mother, I can't marry him. He's an athiest, and doesn't believe there is a hell.'

Mother: 'Go ahead and marry him dear, and between us we'll convince him he's wrong.'

Plot To 'Sell' Soviet To Imperialists?

Disclosures In "Pravda"

Kremlin Threatens "Merciless Purge Of Spies And Terrorists"

MOSCOW, June 5.

A sensational charge that Gan Marnik, the Soviet Vice-Commissar of War, who committed suicide a few days ago, was a spy who "sold the fatherland to Japanese and German imperialists" is made in the official organ "Pravda" which makes a thinly veiled reference to the plotting of a coup against Government by a combine of underground oppositionists abetted by certain foreign powers.

To Disrupt Communist Party

The paper says that the campaign to disrupt the Communist Party was to be intensified during the forthcoming secret elections to the first Soviet Parliament and declares that the Kremlin is now in full control of the situation but the "purge" is not complete and threatens merciless destruction to spies and terrorists.—Reuter.

Tea-Shop Immortality For Old Omar!

The Great Bard Of Nishapur Who Was Never Popular In His Own Country

By 'Recluse'

Omar Khayyam, immortal bard of Nishapur, whose "Rubai'yat" are known and read all over the world and have been translated in most important languages is still regarded as a third rate "mystic poet" in his home country, Iran.

The advent of the restaurant named after him in Bombay, therefore has a whimsical significance. But there is no doubt, however, that old Omar who was above all a gay plebian would have appreciated this "tea-shop immortality" more than any titles or honours which a king could bestow on him.

Omar Khayyam, the Astronomer-Poet of Iran, hardly needs any words of introduction. As is well-known, he was born in the first quarter of the eleventh century of the Christian Era, and made a name for himself as a mathematician by reforming the calendar during the reign of Malik Shah the Seljuq (1053—1092 A.D). He died in 1123 A.D., leaving behind a few treatises on some of the obstruse problems of Algebra, Geometry and Metaphysics together with a small collection of poems called the "Ruba'iyat" or quatrains

These little poems, which have now immortalized his name, seem to have been only his relaxation from the strain of intellectual labour. They are filled with bitter satires against the hollowness of human sanctity, the injustice of fate and the instability of the world. Perplexed and baffled in his attempts to solve the problems of Life and Death, Fate and Destiny, Khayyam preaches the 'carpe diem' doctrine and advises us to make the most of the fleeting hour and down our griefs and sorrows in the Cup of Wine.

NEVER POPULAR IN PERSIA!

Owing to such an apparently un-orthodox tone of his verses, Khayyam has never been popular in his own country. An Arab historian of the calibre of Jamalu'Din Qifti refers to him as 'a detestable man, but an unequalled astronomer; a heretic, but a philosopher of the first order,' but he makes no mention of the Rubai'yat.

With a view to avoid the natural shock at the apparent scepticism of Khayyam's stinging epigams, some writers have endeavoured to give a mystic interpretation to his most extravagant expressions. Whatever it may be, one thing is quite certain that the pot was a man far in advance of the times he lived in.

Centuries after his death, during which the country of his birth was scorged with fire and sword, a manuscript of his poems, perhaps the oldest we have got, found its way to Europe, and is now the proud possession of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It was a copy of this manuscript made by Professor E. B. Cowell of Calcutta and presented to his friend, Edward FitzGrald, which inspired him to present some of the Persian quatrains in an English garb. This version published in 1859, was grossly neglected at first, but ultimately succeeded in drawing the attention of the best scholars and savants in Europe. J. R. Lowell, an American contemporary poet, admired FitzGerald's version in the following lines.

"The pearls of thought in
Persian gulfs were bred
Each softly lucent as a rounded
moon
The diver Omar plucked them
from their bed.
FitzGerald strung them on an
English thread."

Thus FitzGerald, after nearly eight centuries of oblivion, brought Omar Khayyam to light in the western world. His poetry and philosophy have so fascinated the learned of Europe and America that to-day there are about 410 different editions of FitzGerald's version, and the Rubai'yat have been translated into almost all the languages of Europe.

This fascination of the West, has at long last, roused the learned of the East, and translations of the Rubai'yat are now available in such Oriental languages as Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Gujarati, Hindi, Hindustani, Japanese, Kanarese, Marathi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil and Turkish.

In Iran, of course, the poet is still considered a third-rate writer, the verses of Sa'adi and Hafiz are more on the tongues of the people than Omar Khayyam's, but those few Iranians who seem to take any interest in his poems, regard him only as a mystic poet absorbed in Divine contemplation and not as a free-thinker or a mere man of the world.

BOMBAY IMMORTALIZES KHAYYAM.

The other day I came across a very convincing proof of Khayyam's daily increasing popularity in Bombay. I happened to pass through a Mohomedan locality known as Mustafa Bazar in the vicinity of Byculla, and I noticed a small restaurant named after the Astronomer-Poet. The owner of this "Khayyam Restaurant," instead of putting up any advertisements, as is usually done, of spicy Persian dishes or Pilav and Curry and Kabobs, has decorated the outside of his little hotel with quatrains from the original Persian, nicely painted on glass panels. A poor idea, indeed, to attract the type of customers he caters, for but an undeniable proof of the man's admiration for his native poet.

Being myself an admirer of the poet, I was tempted to step in, and had a long discourse with the owner, an unpretentious looking Mogal with a warm corner in his heart for Khayyam. He argued that Omar Khayyam was a 'Sufi' poet, that is to say a Mystic who sings of Wine and Women, but his wine is not the 'veritable juice of the grapes,' nor his women 'the true flesh and blood' we find in this world. He recited one or two quatrains with a pure Persian accent and explained to me their hidden devotional meaning. I was greatly pleased to find a native of Khayyam's own country speaking so highly of one who had a poor reputation as a poet in his own day.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

G. K. Singh's Questions In Punjab Assembly

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Giani Kartar Singh, M.L.A., has sent a notice for moving the following resolutions in Budget session of the Punjab Legislative Assembly which is meeting at Simla in the middle of this month:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to take steps to place all the political prisoners in one and the same special class.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to introduce and give the effect to the following changes in the Municipal Committees as soon as possible:—

(a) System of nomination of certain number of members to the Municipalities be abolished;

(b) System of separate electorate for different communities whenever exist be replaced by joint electorates; and

(c) In place of presen tretricted franchise the right of vote be given to all adults.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to revise the constitution of the district boards of this province to give effect to the following changes:—

(a) In place of present franchise adult suffrage should be adopted;

(b) System of nominating members to the boards be given up; and

(c) Where shall minorities in population cannot get representation in any board through election some seats should be reserved for them.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to take steps (a) to declare that the land revenue assessed on the principles of income tax and (b) to exempt from land revenue the minimum annual income of rupees five hundreds of the agriculturist from land.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to appoint a small Representative Committee to investigate and report on the question of Kharaba rules with a view to recommend suitable changes for relieving the hardships of cultivators.

"This Assembly recommends to Government to take steps (a) to separate the canal budget from the annual budget of the province and (b) to lower the canal water rates substantially so that income from and expenditure on the canals may nearly become equal."—A.P.

Burma Tackles Dope-Trafficking Problem

RANGOON (By Air Mail)

Burma in future will not remain an open door to dopetraffickers and smugglers of dutiable goods.

This is foreshadowed in the measures now being taken by the Government of Burma.

The Revenue Ministry thinks that so long as China does not effectively co-operative with a view to stamping out dopetraffic, contraband opium will enter Burma via the Burma-China Border.

The Government of Burma, for their part, are determined to wipe out the menace and have, as an experimental measure, lowered in certain parts of the country the price of Government opium to the level of that of opium sold through smugglers. This will naturally induce the people to buy Government opium which is more easily obtainable than smmuggled opium which is secured with difficulty. Further this would undercut the illicit trade considerably If this scheme proves successful it will be adopted throughout Burma.

As regards the smuggling of dutiable goods, Government have already opened some checking stations in Shan States and Upper and Lower Burma where duty is levied on such goods. This system was adopted as the cost of the scheme of establishing a special armed squad to trace smugglers was found higher than the revenue ordinarily derived by levying duty on smuggled goods. —A.P.

PRINCESS CHANDRA DEVI

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

It is understood that the Government of Burma is considering the question of granting some contribution towards the funeral expenses of Princess Chandra Devi who recently died in Calcutta. She was a member of the ex-Royal family of Burma.—A.P.

Italian Reply To British Proposals

Co-operation On Non-Intervention Committee Assured

AGREES TO EXTEND SYSTEM OF SAFETY ZONES IN SPANISH WATERS

Reservations Made Regarding Third Point

ITALIAN REPLY TO BR. PROPOSALS

ROME, June 5.

It is learned late to-night that Count Ciano received Sir Eric Drummond to-day and communicated the Italian reply to the British proposals.

The reply accepts in principle the first two points, namely Italy is prepared to resume co-operation on the non-Intervention Committee and agrees to the suggestion to extend the system of safety zones in Spanish waters.

Italy however makes reservations regarding the third point namely immediate consultation between the Four Powers engaged in the Control Scheme in the event of a future attack on one of them expressing doubt whether this could be carried out.—Reuter.

5,000 REFUGEES FOR FRANCE

PARIS, June 5.

The Spanish liner "Habana" from Bilbao leaves for France to-day carrying 5,000 refugees, one-third of whom are children.—Reuter.

BRITAIN THANKS FRANCO

PARIS, June 6.

It is reported from Salamanca that the British Government expressed gratitude to Gen. Franco for liberating British prisoners.—Reuter.

NANKING GOVERNMENT WANTS 200 MILLION POUNDS LOAN FROM ENGLAND

Whitehall's Terms For Granting The Huge Amount: Right To Develop Kaulun As Military Base Until 1989

TOKIO, (By Air Mail).

According to "Asahi Shimbun", H. H. Kung, Finance Minister of the Nanking Government has used his presence in London as Chinese delegates to the Coronation of King George VI to start sounding for the granting of a huge English loan. The Chinese Government like to obtain at least 200 million pounds to be redeemed within fifteen years. The rate of interest offered is 5 per cent.

The British Government is not adverse to granting the loan under certain conditions of a purely political nature. Whitehall demands a long-running concession permitting the linking up of the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kaulun lines. In addition to this, the British want the right to use and develop Kaulun as a military base until 1989.

The British Government has intimated to Nanking that in case of agreement on the above points, they are ready to give up all rights of extra-territoriality with the exception of Tientsin Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hankaw and Canton.—United Press.

BURMA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

Though nothing is definitely known regarding the next session of the House of Representatives legislators have started giving notice of resolutions and questions.

The Legislative Department has already received a large number of resolutions, a sheaf of questions and a few non-official bills. These will be scrutinised when U. Chit Hlaing, Speaker of the House, returns to Rangoon sometime early in July from abroad.

It is, however, stated that the next session of the Lower House will commence some time in August.—A.P.

CIVIC RECEPTION TO JAWAHAR

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

The Commissioner of Mandalay Division, it is stated, has refused to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 50 incurred by the Mandalay Municipality in connection with the civic reception to pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his recent visit to Mandalay. The Mondalay Municipality on the other hand has placed on record a letter from the Commissioner refusing to sanction the sum of Rs. 50.—A.P.

INSURGENTS RECAPTURE LEMONA RIDGE.

BILBAO, June 6.

Lemona Ridge has been recaptured by the insurgents. After many hours of insurgent air raids, assisted by artillery, infantry headed by 15 tanks attacked. The Basques resisted strongly, mowing down successive waves of men, but subsequently the insurgents were reinforced. The Basques, lacking anti-tank weapons, were forced to withdraw to their second line positions, from where the counter-attacked twice.—Reuter.

Employment Of European Women By Indians

BLOEMFONTEIN, June 6.

Mr. Pirow, Minister for Defence, stated that the Government had accepted the assurance of the South African Indian Congress to take the necessary steps in the matter of the employment of European women by Indians. If the Congress failed in this undertaking, the Government would consider what action to take.

Two Commissions would, however, be appointed shortly—one to investigate the question of marriages between Europeans and Asiatics and the other to investigate the question of the possession of land by Asiatics.

On the fact-finding investigations and factual recommendations of these Commissions, Parliament and the people could gauge the position and say what should be done.—Reuter.

BERLIN'S AIRPORT REBUILDING

Facilities For 12 'Planes To Take Off Simultaneously

Berlin's airport, Tempelhof, is being rebuilt. When the alterations are complete Tempelhof will be not simply an airport but an air stadium. The landing ground will be three times its present size. On the roofs of the halls which will extend for nearly 4,000 feet around the oval of the new landing field there will be accommodation for 60,000 spectators. Twelve aeroplanes will be able to take off simultaneously when the new Tempelhof airport is completed.

OLYMPIC STADIUM FOR THE PUBLIC

The Reich Sport Field, Berlin, and the Olympic Stadium itself, are now open to the public. A charge of about ten pence is made for admission children rather less than half price. The use of sports equipment is free and from June onwards trained sports instructors will be provided free.

Plot To Murder Dr. Schuschnigg

Charge Against Nazi Leader Who Had Planned To Bomb Vienna Chancellory

VIENNA, June 6.

Plot to murder Dr. Schuschnigg while visiting his mother's grave will be alleged by the prosecution against Fritz Woitsche who is an Austrian Nazi when the case comes up on June 22.

Fritz Woitsche fled to Chile years ago and was deprived of the Austrian nationality. He returned to Austria without permission in the year 1935.

Fritz Woitsche is alleged to be the leader of Nazi organisation in Lower Austria which planned the murder of Dr. Schuschnigg and bomb the Chancellory in Vienna by aeroplane. A number of alleged accomplices will also be tried.

The authorities made the case public owing to the reports published abroad that a plot had been discovered to kidnap Dr. Schuschnigg and attempt a 'putsch.'—Reuter's Special.

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO RESTORE ORDER

Crowds Forbidden To Gather In Antioch Street

ANTIOCH, June 5.

Troops were called out to restore order following a brawl in which an Arab who is alleged to have been attacked by a Turk was killed.

Crowds have been forbidden to gather in the streets.—Reuter.

EARHART MAKING FOR SOUTH ATLANTIC

LONDON, June 6.

Port Natal (Brazil).

Miss Earhart arrived from Port Alexa preparatory to making South Atlantic crossing to Dakar. —Reuter.

ORGANISING MARKETS IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, June 3.

The question of establishing organised markets in Travancore has been under investigation by one of the marketing officers of the State, according to the annual report of the State Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for last year.

For studying this question as well as for the preparation of the report on markets, fairs and produce exchanges the Marketing Officer for Livestock visited thirty-nine markets in the State and made careful study of the practices obtaining there, the weights and measures used, charges levied, facilities provided and market intelligence available at each place. These studies will be completed during the current year, and a comprehensive report on the subject will be submitted.

Reports on the marketing of wheat, tobacco, pineapple, eggs, cattle and milk were completed last year by the Marketing Officer for Livestock, and reports on linseed and groundnuts, by the Marketing Officer for Crops. Other reports were under preparation. The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries adds in this connections:

"Schemes for developing marketing facilities for each commodity will be devised only after the completion by the central marketing staff of an All-India report for that commodity, based on the Provincial and State reports. The earliest of our reports to be completed was that on eggs. This survey revealed the possibilities for developing the industry, and as a first step the question of establishing a grading and packing station in Travancore has been taken up with the Central Marketing Department in Delhi."

This station has now been opened under the auspices of the Government of India.—A. P.

LORD BUDDHA'S TEACHINGS.

RANGOON, (By Air Mail.)

The importance of practising the teachings of Lord Buddha which could be useful both to the peasant and to the prince was emphasized by U. Paw Tun, Home Minister, presiding at a public meeting held under the auspices of Ramakrishna Mission Society to celebrate the birthday of Lord Buddha.

The Minister added that Lord Buddha left the world and underwent untold suffering and privation to find the path of salvation because his love for humanity was greater than his love for those near and dear.—A. P.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON: June 5.

The following are the closing scores of the first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Middlesex v. Lancashire (at Lords):—Lancs 233 (Iddon 114, Sims five for 63), Middlesex 132 for 4 (Edrich 58 not out).

Yorkshire v. Kent (at Bradford): Yorks 297 (Sellers 109, Smiles 65, Watt 6 for 99); Kent 73 for nil.

Worcestershire v. Glamorgan (at Stourbridge): Glamorgan 224 (Dyson 115, Howorth four for 52) Worcester 51 for 1

Hampshire v. Sussex (at Portsmouth): Hants 441 for 6 (Hills 161, Walker 123).

Nottinghamshire v. Northamptonshire (at Nottingham): Northants 354 for 9 (Grimshaw 84, Jupp 75).

Gloucestershire v. Warwickshire (at Gloucester): Warwick 421 for 7 (Croom 54, Kilner 74, Wyatt 61, Dollery 56; Buckingham 69 not out).

Surrey v. Essex (at Oval): Surrey 335, (Grogery 60, Barling 91, Fishlock 52, Watts 60, not out). Essex 75 for 2.

Somerset v. Leicestershire (at Frome): Leicester 406 for five (Berry 165, Watson 50, Riley 55 not out).

Derbyshire v. Newzealanders (at Derby): Derby 241 (Cowie 4 for 60). Newzealanders 151 for 9.—Reuter's Special.

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India Pays Heavy Price For Imperial Preference

Exports To Britain And Empire Fall While Imports Show Increase!

TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IMPROVES

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 4.

A heavy rise in imports is the main feature of the seaborne trade figures for April issued this week. The total value of imports during the month amounted to Rs. 1,568 lakhs as against only Rs. 1,012 lakhs in April last year—an increase of over Rs. 5½ crores which is probably unprecedented. Out of this increase the United Kingdom is itself responsible for nearly a crore. There is a general rise in imports from other parts of the British Empire the most noticeable being Kenya whose share has jumped from 22 lakhs to 91 lakhs. Canada has trebled its imports into India while Australia has nearly doubled its trade. Even South Africa has improved its position by nearly 2 lakhs. On the other hand Ceylon's share has fallen by half while Zanzibar has lost nearly a third. The total for the British Empire shows that from 5 crores in April last year it has risen to over 9 crores in April this year i.e. it has nearly doubled its imports into India and monopolised nearly 4 crores out of the total increase of 5½ crores registered during the month. These figures have an interesting bearing on the coming Indo-British trade discussions in London. Imports from foreign countries into India show an advance of one and a half crores. Italy has recovered its lost market. Germany and Sweden have doubled their imports while Czechoslovakia has imported nearly 39 lakhs worth of goods this month as against only 6 lakhs last year. Japan's share is almost stationary.

LOW EXPORT FIGURES.

The export figures are, however, not so encouraging. The total for the month is Rs. 1,756 lakhs as against Rs. 1,533 lakhs in April last year—an increase of just over two crores as against an increase of 5½ crores in the case of imports. Despite recent protestations from Lancashire the figures show that the United Kingdom has bought from India nearly a crore less as against April last year—375 lakhs this year as against 456 lakhs in April 1936. Taking the whole of the British Empire the fall is nearly 35 lakhs as compared with last year. Foreign countries, however, have bought from India a crore more, chiefly Japan, the United States, Italy and Eastern countries like Iran, Iraq and Egypt.

DECREASE IN COTTON EXPORTS.

Imports of piece goods have fallen from Rs. 178 lakhs in 1935 to Rs. 1,43,38,843 in 1936 and to Rs. 1,11,47,007 in 1937 for the month of April. The share of the United Kingdom has risen in the case of dyed goods and woven coloured goods. As regards exports the United Kingdom has bought from India during the month only 11,432 tons of raw cotton as against 17,672 tons last year, a fall of over 6,000 tons within a month. Italy has however, bought 5,000 tons more Belgium about 2,200 tons more and Japan nearly 4,000 tons more. Figures for coffee show that the exports have declined to 12,963 cwts as against 38,054 cwts. last year The United Kingdom took only 291 cwts. as against 11,356 cwts. last year. Exports of Groundnut, Linseed and Mustard Oil have however risen considerably. Exports of groundnut and linseed cakes show a slight fall. Total imports of silver during the month were only Rs. 17 lakhs as against Rs. 67 lakhs in April last year.

EVILS OF KHOTI SYSTEM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I want to make some suggestions to Government in respect of agricultural tenants in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts. The plight of this class in these districts is very miserable. They are treated as nothing but serfs in these Districts by the Landlord classes. The Khoti system is an anachronism and it is required to be abolished. The Khoti Act is based on a wrong presumption but the investigation of the Peshwa Daftar by a Government Officer has proved that the Khots had no proprietory rights which they have usurped after the advent of British Rule. The tenants have no occupancy rights, though many of them can claim according to official reports "Continuous occupation of the same holding". They are subject to rack rent, forced labour and capricious eviction from which last evil they save themselves by accepting almost impossible terms imposed upon them.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole and Mr. A. N. Surve ventilated the grievances of the Khoti tenants in the Bombay Council as a result of which Mr. Mountford the Commissioner Southern Division was appointed to make enquiries and submit a report to Government on consideration of the report Government admit the seriousness of the problem but regard it as "the legacy of former administrative and legislative arrangements unsuited to present day circumstances". This admission is very important and the present Ministry can correct the error of the past by legislation. The following extracts from the Mountford report are reproduced here as they depict a true picture of the miserable and pitiable condition of the tenants:—"Captain Wingate doubted if the Khots had absolute proprietorship of the soil. He considered that all Khoti cultivators were permanent tenants and he suggested in 1851 that Government was competant to interfere to regulate the relations of the Khots and the ryots. Government agreed with Captain Wingate who proposed to make these ryots the hereditary proprietors of their holding by Government compensating the Khots for the loss of their privileges by a percentage payment on the revenues of the village (Government Resolution No. 1937 of 31st March 1853). "A further attempt was made in 1859 by Colonel Francis who also decided that all ryots including tenants-at-will were to have the occupancy rights given to them".

"The Upri tenant is one who has cultivated for many years, a permanent tenant under the Act is one who was a permanent tenant in 1845. Thus, tenants of 70 years standing are Upri. They have improved the land, are wedded to the soil which they have improved and except in the coast villages where some go to Bombay, they have no alternative but to submit to all the exactions of the Khots under penalty of eviction from land which their fathers and grandfathers and in some cases great grandfathers have cultivated before them. They have to provide labour to plough the Khots' land and to thresh the harvest where the Khots themselves cultivate. They have to cut fuel and take it to the Khots' houses and so forth on a miserable pittance ranging from 3/4 of a seer of grain upto two annas and a meal. The fruits of jack trees raised by their forefathers, which is an important item of food in the Konkan is taken by the Khots. There may be forty Khots and they have to work in most villages for each and every Khot. They dare not refuse, as they stand to lose this land. Morever they have no grazing ground and they have to use the Khots' land for grazing. There are no village sites except in Khoti land and they have to live on the Khots' land. Any refusal to work for the Khots entails refusal of grazing, impounding of their cattle and danger of eviction from their houses. They can neither afford to buy a village site nor grazing land even if Government were to acquire such. They enjoy privilege of free grazing and fuel and so are subject to any amount of forced labour the Khots may demand, under pain of losing these privileges. The Khoti Act does not protect them from eviction at any time and forced labour is therefore a rule on every Khoti estate and is exacted by every Khot and Co-sharers of the estate and some estates have 80 such. Their physique is poor; their clothing rags. They are all illiterate as they do not send their children in schools even if there is one in their village. The conditions of Kulwadis especially in the inland Talukas like Chiplun is no credit to our administration." "The improvement of land whereby a level plot of rice is won from a sloping hill by stone levelling the land and erecting stone dams which collect silt deposit over a run of scores of years must be seen to be understood and it would be but fair to pass a Tenancy Act whereby compensation for improvement should be a necessary corollary to eviction of a tenant of over 12 years standing. The result of this would be that no Khot could afford to evict any so called tenant-at-will and relieved of this fear they could refuse to work except for a fair wage, considering the privileges they enjoy."

Rao Bahadur Bole had moved a resolution in the Council recommending Government to introduce a Tenancy Bill when he was told by Sir Frank Hudson, the then Revenue Member, that he would take up the work of drafting the Bill the next day. After some months when questions were asked in the Council as regards the Tenancy Bill the Government Member replied that the question would be considered by the Swaraj Government. The same reply was given in respect of the abolition of the Khoti system.

Now the Swaraj Government has come, and the present Ministers say that they are going to make an effort to improve the lot of the ryots and I hope that they would take up this question of improving the condition not only of the tenants in Khoti villages but of the tenants in some villages in the Vengurla Taluka where the land is owned by the landlord class and the tenants have to submit to the will of the landlords as there are no public grazing grounds, no gravthan land to build houses for which the tenants have to depend on the landlords who impose all sorts of oppressive condition on the tenants.

Mr. Mountford in his report has suggested that no Khots should be appointed as Police Patils as that is another weapon in the hands of the Khots to harass the tenants. I would go further and say that Police Patils should not be appointed from the landlord classes and the power of inflicting fines should be taken away from them as it is alleged that some Police Patils belonging to the landlord classes in some of the villages in the Vengurla Taluka abuse their powers and harass the ryots. But it is very difficult to prove these allegations in the presence of the Police Patils concerned.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. KAMBLI,
Advocate.

CIRCUS LION ESCAPES

Mauls A Man Who Is Admitted To Hospital

CALCUTTA, June 6.

While a circus show was in progress at Diamond Harbour, about 25 miles from Calcutta, a full-grown lion belonging to the circus escaped. Coming across a villager from the neighbourhood, named, Bhuban Buiyan 50 the animal severely mauled him.

The injured man has been brought to Calcutta, where he has been admitted to the hospital in a critical condition.—A P.

COUNSEL OF PATIENCE FOR SEAMEN!

"Mere Creation Of Unions Will Not Bring More Power"

BENGAL MINISTER ON DIGNITY OF LABOUR

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Opening the first session of the All-India Seamen's Conference this evening, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Minister for Commerce and Labour, Bengal, said: "Having worked with you for several years past, I can lay claim to some considerable knowledge of the difficulties of seamen which are many and various. Their system of recruitment and conditions of living and service leave much to be desired. Perhaps in no other important industry of such magnitude are labourers handed over to the mercy of the middleman as amongst seamen."

The Ministry of Labour is already taking steps to introduce measures for the relief of seamen. He advised them to have patience and organise themselves in the meanwhile on right lines with the warning that mere creation of unions would not bring more power to the workers. Mere registration did not confer special claims to recognition, which depended on the fulfilment of certain crucial tests.

A WORD TO EMPLOYERS

Dilating on the benefits of a proper labour organisation, Mr. Suhrawardy said:—

"I consider the employers extremely negligent who fail to recognise the trend of modern events and discouraged or ignored trade unionism and the legitimate demands and grievances of the labourers. The alternative to trade unionism is anarchy in labour."

He advised that the dignity of labour should not be jeopardised by light-hearted strikes. He regretted that within the port of Calcutta, there were practically no facilities designed for seamen and promised to move in the matter and remove the present hindrances.—A.P.

GIVE EFFECT TO GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The fact that 100,000 seamen were at present unemployed was revealed by Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan, M.L.A. of Bombay, presiding at the Conference held at the Albert hall. He narrated the grievances of the seamen who were victims of bribery and extortion when seeking employment. Mr. Hassan demanded that Government should give effect to the conventions adopted by the two International conferences held at Geneva where Indian seamen had been represented. Mr. Hassan urged the abolition of the present system of recruitment and suggested its replacement by an Employment Bureau and also the establishment of a central body of the National Union of All-India seamen to champion their cause.

He concluded urging that pressure be brought to bear upon the Government of India to give all facilities to Indian Shipping for the expansion of both coastal and overseas trade and thus make room for more employment of seamen, particularly in view of the increasing unwillingness of others to employ Indian seamen.

The Conference adjourned.—A.P.

B. P. C. C. CONDUCTS F. WARD D. C. C. ELECTION

25 Members Elected

The election conducted by the B. P. C. C., to elect the Executive Committee of "F" Ward District Congress passed off quietly on Sunday afternoon.

The operations were in charge of Ganpat Shankar Desai, one of the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C., at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, where they were conducted.

The following 25 members were elected:—

Jinabhai Joshi, Shantaram Parelkar, M. N. Karnik, S. T. Palav, S. Batliwala, K. Vithalkar, N. D. Patil, C. K. Narayanaswami, L. V. Kondaye, G. R. Krishman, R. A. Mhatre, Vasu Warang, S. D. Patil, K. S. Parameshwaran, G. A. Todanker, Prayag Narayan Pande, Matha Prashad Misra, Ram Avadh Singh, B. G. Bhandarkar, R. D. Pawar, D. L. Pagare, V. B. Karnik, Raval, Shastri, and D. N. Naik.

PURULIA (Santhal Parganas), June 5.

News has reached here of a severe thunderstorm, sweeping over the interior of this district, resulting in the death of four persons from lightning shock and severe injuries to another.—United Press.

SEAMEN TO FORM FEDERATION

Demand For Fifty Per Cent Increase In Wages

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The All-India Seamen's Conference adopted seven resolutions on the second and last day of its sitting this afternoon. It was decided that the Conference should form the All-India Seamen's Federation and a National Executive Committee and Mr. Aftab Ali was elected president.

The Conference urged the Government and shipowners to recognise the Federation as authoritative and representative of Seamen. The Conference also urged Government to ratify the Maritime Conventions and give effect to the Geneva recommendations regarding welfare work among Seamen and requested the National Executive to ask for immediate increase of wages by 50 per cent. on the basis of the present rates.

With a view to ending bribery and corruption the Conference suggested the adoption of the Muster System.—A.P.

Tribute To Late Mr. K. A. Narayana Iyer

A meeting of the local Congressmen in "F" Ward, Matunga, was held at Nappoo Hall prior to the "F" Ward election on Sunday, to mourn the death of the late, Mr. K. A. Narayana Iyer (at Akola), who was prominent in the Congress activities at the time of the C. D. Movement, when, he acted as the G. O. C. of the Bombay volunteers.

A resolution of condolence was passed (all standing) from the Chair.

The resolution, runs as under:—

"This meeting has learnt with deep regret the sad and untimely death of Mr. K. A. Narayana Iyer at Akola, and put on record his valuable services in the cause of the Congress and vountry."

"This meeting sympathises with the bereaved family and conveys its sincerest condolences to them."

The chairman recalled the selfless, services rendered by the late Mr. Iyer to the country. Mr. Iyer's motto was "Service to Country and Society." His was a lovable disposition. He made many friends.

Mr. Ganpat Shankar Desai in paying a glowing tribute recounted Mr. Iyer's services to the Congress as the G. O. C. of the volunteers.

Mr. Kashi Prashad Singh recalled his Visapur Jail life where Mr. Iyer's Camaraderie was endearing to all.

Mr. C. K. Subramanian referred to the many-sided activities of Mr. Iyer and made touching references.

Mr. Sorab Batlivala said that Mr. Iyer was a man of action primarily, and he never wasted words. His example was like a beacon-light to all volunteers.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

In pursuance of rule 34 of the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, the names of the candidates who have been declared successful in the Final Examination held under these rules in March 1937, are hereby published for general information. (Roll number is given in each case):—

196	Sain Budh.
161	J C Chatterji.
149	S N Dasgupta.
167	B K De.
60	K J Dhanbhoora.
11	K V Gopalakrishnan.
126	D M Guha.
50	S M Kasbekar.
61	M S Khurana.
79	B D Lakhumalani.
104	F K Mody.
26	N C Parthasarathy.
109	C S Ramalingam.
52	N P Ransubhe.
130	A K Roy.
111	J C Sain.
34	M Satyanarayana.
20	M Srinivasamurti.
51	S M Trivedi.

The Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore, writes:—"A tribunal comprising of Hakim Ahmad Hassan, Lala Jagan Nath and Lala Ram Lal has been constituted to enquire into the allegations made by some voters against the election of the Lahore City Congress Committee This Committee will make its recommendations thereon to the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee at an early a date as possible."—A. P.

PUBLIC AMENITIES IN CALCUTTA

Growing Popularity Of Telephone System

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The public amenities of Calcutta have, in recent years, made very considerable progress, but it is doubtful whether any branch has extended so rapidly as that of the telephone system. As recently as 1924 the total number of telephones approximated to only a little over 6,000; today the figure is well over 20,000 and the system continues to grow steadily, year by year.

In Calcutta, the Bengal Telephone Corporation have steadily pursued the policy of putting their lines underground, an expensive process, but one which renders the service much less liable to interruption. In demonstration of this point, Press representatives were informed, that the cyclones of May 20 this year, and that of 1928 were approximately equal in intensity and locality, but whereas in 1928, it took the company nearly three weeks to make good the damage caused, all the trouble this year was cleared up by 3 p.m. on the day following; in other words, in less than 24 hours.

Those who are interested in statistics will be gratified to know that, whereas for the year ending March 31, 1932 the number of calls operated amounted to 20,397,292, the number operated in the year ending March 31, 1937, just five years afterwards, totalled 28,475,641.

With a view to meeting subscribers' requirements, an information bureau was opened a few months ago, dealing particularly with the times of arrival of air mail, giving the correct time, calling subscribers who wished to be wakened in the early hours of the morning, etc. The scheme has been extremely popular.—United Press

Fire In Surat Destroys Hay

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 6.

A fire broke out in Ooghadpa's Wadi, at Laldarvaja, to-day. The outbreak took a serious turn soon, as the Wadi was fully stocked with hay. Considerable damage was done in a short time. Though Municipal Councillors, Dr. Buxamuaa and Mr. Selat, with the help of Mr. Burjorji, Police Sub-Inspector, are trying their best to bring the outbreak under control, it is feared, due to lack of sufficient water, not much could be done, and at the time of wiring it is feared the outbreak may spread to the compound of Mr. Narandas Rajaram nearby where cotton bales are stacked.

FIGHTING THE RIOT MENACE

(Continued from page 6)

ing a genuine and effective public feeling against the evil. Mob violence follows mob feeling—the incendiary material that the arch-criminals who exploit it for their sinister purposes employ. The passive mentality of the argument that the riot does not concern us must be corrected. It does concern everyone of us vitally. When conditions of riot dislocate the city's business, trade and other normal activities of a busy population, their seriousness is not to be assessed by taking a census of its victims of one kind and another. Unfortunately such census figures are not available but that does not remove the actual existence of suffering, privation and every kind of materil and mental hardship caused to the teeming population of inoffensive men, women and children.

Wanted: Public Opinion

Any one who has lived through two bloody riots in recent times here who is not lost to ordiary human feeling and who has witnessed the mute distress of the unprotesting poor men, living a hand-to-mouth existence that are the worst hit victims of this catastrophe, can sit in peace. If communal fanaticism is responsible for the riot, it must be eradicated with organised effort. The police measures can control the trouble when it bursts out in physical violence and mob fury. But we must first overcome our own inertia in recognising the menace and organising a real public feeling against it. The riot is everybody's business: and its danger could be permanently fought out if all peace-loving citizens feel like one man about it.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A RESCUING ANGEL

"I am lost", murmured Anne of Austria, "the cardinal knows all, and it is he who urges the king who will soon know everything. I am lost! My God, my God!"

In fact the position was terrible for the queen, who felt that one of her women betrayed her, without knowing who it was. She had not a soul in the world in whom she could confide.

"Can I be of no service to your majesty?" said a voice full of sweetness and pity. It was Madam Bonacieux. For one minute did the queen hesitate, but the young woman's eyes expressed such devotedness that she made up her mind to place her destiny in her hands.

CAPTAIN DE TREVILLE'S ADVICE

The queen now wrote a letter, sealed it and gave it to Madame Bonacieux who knew that she could count on D'Artagnan. He was more than willing to perform the dangerous mission. He hurried to M. de Treville; whose loyalty to the queen he knew, explained the case to him and was advised not to go alone. "Set out four if one is to arrive," said the captain. "Before midnight each of you shall have leave of absence for a fortnight, and from me you may have the money needed for your journey."

Vitality Pills.

GUARANTEED CURE for SPERMATORRHOEA, thinness of vital fluid leading to night discharges.

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The best cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY. 30 Pills Rs. 2, 3 Phials Rs. 5. Packing and postage extra.

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YEAR.	INCOME. Rs.	RESERVES. Rs.	DIVIDENDS PAID.
1908.	71,821	35,000	5%
1916.	71,812	2,11,121	6¼%
1924.	1,02,257	5,15,000	12½%
1932.	1,36,414	7,48,000	12½%
1935.	2,02,330	7,89,900	12½%

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From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

Despite the boycotting of Coronation news in Italy, any Italian who wanted to listen to a running commentary in his own language on the day was able to do so, because he had access to an ordinarily efficient wireless set.

The broadcast in Italian came from Monte Ceneri, the Swiss station just over the Swiss-Italian frontier. It was the only station that broadcast in Italian which gave Coronation news. Any wireless set from Domodos-sola to Taranto was able to pick it up with ease. The station received news from London. It was broadcast in French, German and Italian alternately for the benefit of Swiss speaking these languages.

* * *

An English journalist who has just returned from Berlin has given a graphic account of Germany's giant airfield now in process of construction.

The plans were accepted only thirteen months ago, but already the buildings are beginning to assume finished proportions which justify the Fuehrer's claim that the airport will be by far the largest and best-equipped in the world. Th airport is being built on the Tempelholfer Field in the south quarter of a Berlin where in pre-war years the Kaiser used annually to review his troops. Actually, the ramifications of the new port take in a whole section of the city.

The landing field, three times larger than the old landing field, is an oval which is 2.5 kilometres long by 1.7 kilometres wide. The airport buildings are on a grandiose scale. The passengers will be embarked and landed under cover, and there will be a whole underground city complete with post-office, shops, baggage-rooms and a motor float for handling luggage.

The requirements of propaganda have not been negicted. The various buildings, which measure a kilometre in length, have flat roofs, which will be converted into a stadium with sitting accommodation for 60,000 spectators, and a suitable complement of roof restaurants and beer gardens. The whole enterprise will be complicated in 1938.

* * *

NOTABLE SAYINGS.

Killing animals, climbing mountains, dancing and watching processions are four pastimes that are absolutely incomprehensible to me.—Dean Inge.

The Irish people do not gladly suffer common sense.—Dr. Oliver St. John Gogarty.

We won't become an Al nation by cheering our favourite football team.—Sir George Tilley.

Manners change so rapidly, indeed, that it would not be at all surprising to see a newspaper nowadays referring to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain as Stanley and Neville, or even as Stan and Nev.—Mr. Robert Lynd,

* * *

Mr. H. G. Wells attended last year's meeting of the British Association, and there was a general hope that he would speak during a discussion.

When the time came, however, and eyes turned to Mr. Wells, the author declined with a remark that he had nothing prepared to say, and that he was sure they did not ask him to talk for talking's sake. This year Mr. Wells is to go to Nottingham to address the Association as a speaker.

His subject will be "The Informative Content of Education". Knowing Mr. Wells' opinion of English education, it is expected that his address will be provocative as well as informative.

* * *

An exhibition of works by Sisley, the French impressionist painter, has opened at Burlington House in London.

It owes to German nationalist fervour the inclusion of one important example. This painting, landscape under snow, formerly hung in the National Gallery, Berlin. With the incoming of the Nazi regime the popularity of French paintings slumped. The gallery swooped the Sisley with a Swiss collector for a painting by an unknown German artist. Thus it has found its way to the walls of Burlington House.

From Italy, where anti-British feeling is bitter, we hear of another manifestation of nationalism triumphant over art. Verdi's 'Macbeth' is to be banned. This opera was to have opened next year's season at La Scala, Milan, but even though the composer's nationality was right the Shakespearean taint has caused the authorities to substitute Boito'd "Mefistofele", on the generous assumption that the Devil is not an exclusively British institution.

* * *

A short play called "Dirge Without Dole", which as the uthor, Cedric Mount says, is an attempt to bring the plight of the distressed areas in front of the amateur dramatic groups in England, has just been published, but the Lord Chamberlain has refused to licence it unless the Biblical quotations are taken out.

Those who have read the play say that the quotations which have so much upset the Lord Chamberlain have nothing in them to take exception to them. But let us see what has acually been censored.

A man, who is unemployed, his wife and his two children, have been speaking despairingly of the life they are being forced to live. In front of them are a bishop, a Fascist, a scientist, a businessman and a Communist. Speaking together, the husband, wife and children ask an answer to their problem.

The Bishop answers: "My son, your answer is written in the Scriptures so plainly that he who runs may read.... 'Blessed are the poor, for their's is the Kingdom of Heaven." And again: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word which cometh out of the mouth of God." "He filleth the hungry with good things, and the rich He hath sent empty away."

That those words in their context are ironical is clear. But they are far from being irreverent or anti-Christian—they only come to life.

* * *

Now that the Coronation is over Lady Hart-Dyke, the only silk worm farm owner in Britain is having a very busy time.

Her farm and factory at Lollingstone Castle is being visited almost daily by parties of foreigners and Dominion ano Colonial visitors. She is able to show them the breeding hatching and feeding of tens of thousands of silk worm and the special spinning and winding machines. She has also portions of the Queen's dress and purple robe made from her silk for the Coronation Service, and part of the crimson velvet which she had made for most of the peers' robes.

* * *

Russia has chosen Scophony system of television for installation in Moscow.

Scophony system was originated by G. W. Walton, one of the first television experimenters in England. A private company was formed to develop it in 1930. It has now become a public corporation. The system successfully overcomes the chief difficulty in the ways of practical television—inadequacy of available light for projecting large, but bright pictures. It is claimed that by Scophony method no special technical difficulty stands in the way of projection on cinema screens.

The report of the Post-master General's Television Committee published in 1935 described the system as being among the most disctintive of system under development in Great Britain.

Great Sayings:

It is unfortunate the progress, so notable since last century, has by its altered dietic only substituted gastritis for gout.—Mr. Eric Linklater.

Sir Norman Angel, if a war broke out with Hitler to-morrow, would be far more guilty than any armament manufacturer.—Mr. Wyndham Lewis.

If Stalin is a "conciliator", Genghis Khan was a Quaker and Tamerlane, a premature candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.—Mr. William Chamberlin.

Things have got to such a point that on a Socialist platform one may have to apologise for mentioning the name of Karl Marx.—Harold Laski.

Satire in England has of late made a mesalliance with class warfare.—Mr. Peter Fleming.

Lives that are merely patched up are not good begetters of children for the next generation. —Lord Dawson.

I do not read speeches.—Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

The Weekly Miracle

Junior: Sir, could you possibly raise my salary next week, Sir? Governor: Haven't I always managed to somehow?

CONSTITUTIONAL IMPASSE

Mahatma's Pronouncement Criticised

MASANI ON CONGRESS DEMAND

BOMBAY, June 6.

Interviewed by the "United Press" as to the reaction in Left Wing Congress circles to Gandhiji's latest pronouncement regarding the constitutional impasse, Mr. M. R. Masani General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, who returned from Almora recently, said:—

"It seems to have become a practice that every utterance of British statesmen, however vapid and platitudinous, is to be punctuated by from our own side. I cannot feel at all happy about Gandhiji's latest pronouncement that "the only obstacle is the Congress demand that in the event of serious disagreement between the Governors and the Congress Ministers, the Governors should dismiss them", and his offer to be satisfied if the Governors ask for the resignation of the Congress Ministers instead of dismissing them."

WHAT IS CONGRESS DEMAND

Mr. Masani continued: "With all respect to Gandhiji, I say that surely is not the Congress demand. The demand of the Congress was clearly stated, at the meeting by the A.I.C.C. at Delhi, to be the acceptance by the Governor of the advice of the Ministers in all their constitutional activities and the keeping in abeyance of his special powers. It is true that the Working Committee at Allahabad made it clear that "the assurance do not contemplate the abrogation of the right of the Governor to dismiss the Ministry or dissolve the Provincial Assembly," and that in explanation was meant to reassure the Government. But to our surprise, we find that in Gandhiji's statement that concession to the Government has become the Congress "Demand". I cannot help feeling that the entire ground has been shifted.

"Gandhiji has declared that he is prepared for the suspension of the Constitution and its possible consequences, but that these latter are the last thing he desired. I was under the impression that at Faizpur, the Congress expressed a burning desire for the ending of the Constitution along with its possible consequences. Gandhiji's statement on the other hand is brimful of an anxiety to avert that very consummation.

"The crux of the matter is that something much more fundamental than this demand of the Congress "Ministry to be dismissed", is in the way, and that is the Congress demand for the transfer of power. Gestures on both sides are not likely to remove this obstacle."

Concluding, Mr. Masani observed: "The Left Wing in the Congress is far from sharing Gandhiji's anxiety, that this obstacle should be removed and hopes for nothing more than for the suspension of the Constitution.

"In the meantime, let us go back to the resolution of the A.I.C.C., and stick to it. Its English is clear enough for the British Statesmen to understand if they chose to. If Sjt. Rajagopalachariar and others keep on dotting the "i"s and crossing the "t"s as they have been doing, that resolution will soon become unrecognisable."—United Press.

Revolt In Abyssinia

Italians Losing Ground

(From Our Correspondent.)
DJIBOUTI, May 26.
(By Air Mail).

To-day we have received news that about 11,000 Italians have refused to work under prevalent conditions in Abyssinia. Now Italian ships are waiting for them in the harbour here and these discontented men are expected here every moment.

Many stories of revolt among the Italian soldiers also reach here, and as the road from Adowa to Darsie and thence to Addis Ababa has been broken by the Abyssinians in many places, there is no prospect of these roads being repaired during this rainy season. The other road from Magdischo is also unsafe because the Hawiyya and Ogadim tribes have revolted under Sultan Alloi and Waizaru Balainish, who lately passed boldly near Kersa and Haramaya lake inflicting defeat on Italians everywhere, has changed her route on hearing that all her soldiers would be disarmed if she entered British Somaliland, so she has been raiding the caravans from Magdischo and is reported in Anniya with a rich prize of arms another food stuffs.

The situation in Abyssinia changing for the worse again for the Italians as the rain has stopped their air-arm from doing any damage and the Abyssinians have become so bold as to occupy Ancolur which is only a few hours by automobile from Addis Ababa. Dedjaz Auraris has captured this strong fort which is situated on a steep hill and Dedjaz Fakri Maram and two other chiefs are assisting him.

Dedjaz Makunon Damisie and other chiefs have re-taken Wallaga. The wife of Dedjaz Alurra Kasoa has taken command of all the troops near Salale. An encircling movement is being slowly prepared because the daughty warrior Kanzaz Mash Hailie Abba Mersa has taken command in the South. Dankalies, Kharrayu, Urgubba and all other tribes have risen in revolt, and Tigre, with the help of Gondar, have inflicted heavy defeats lately on Italians and the Province of Gojjam is also seething with revolt. Italians are masters of Addis Ababa and Jimma only.

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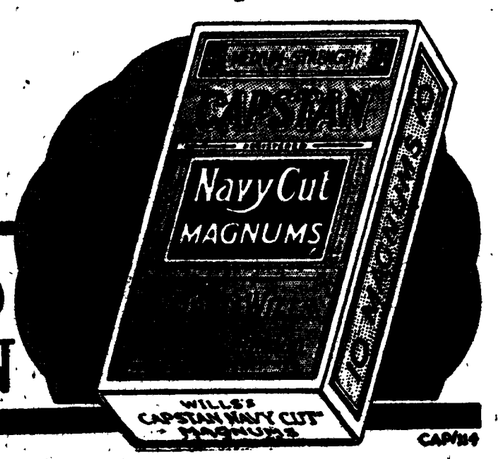

CAP/14

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 5

B I S N ss Barala of 1899 reg tons, Captain E Shepherd arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Bushire, Bahrein, Dubai, Bundar Abbas, Jasak, Muscat, Gwadar, Pasni, Karachi, Bedi Bundar and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Nawab of 3424 reg tons Captain W N Dyett arrived from Calcutta via Marmagoa with coal and general cargo

P and O S N ss Mongolia of 10120 reg tons Captain W L Pope arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Standard Vaccum Oil Tanker ss Finmangir of 5714 reg tons, Captain L Teffre arrived from Tanapse via Port Said and Suez with cargo of kerosene oil

F F Campbell ss City of Johannesburg of 3583 reg tons, Captain A Gardner arrived from New York via St. John, Alexandria, Port Said, Port Sudan and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons Captain W J Clarke arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

O S Kaisha ss London Maru of 4414 reg tons, Captain M Takagi arrived from Karachi with cargo of cotton scrap iron and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

P and O S N ss Mongolia of 10120 reg tons, Captain W L Pope sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo

Anchor Line ss Castalia of 4171 reg tons, Captain F M Henderson sailed for Karachi with local cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Victoria Maru of 4257 reg toms, Captain Y Kawamoto sailed for Kobe via Singapore, and Hongkong, with passengers and local cargo.

J Finlay ss Clan Murray of 3631 reg tons, Captain E J E Houghton sailed for Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi and Marmagoa in ballast.

B I S N ss Gharinda of 3212 reg tons, Captain J Drummond sailed for Karachi via Port Okha with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Garbeta of 3204 reg tons, Captain H A Downey sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 5-6-37.

S S Nailsea Belle (L. D.) for Portsaid for order.

S S Conte Rosso (L. T.) for Shanghai Hongkong and Colombo.

S S Jalapadma (Sc S N) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon

S S City of Benares (K N) for Liverpool

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 5

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 City of Johannesburg 3583 N F, N F, F F Campbell
3 Silksworth 2961 Kobe 7-6 O S K
5 Victoria Maru 4257 Japan 6-6 N Y K
7 Serbino 2647 Karachi 10-6 J Finlay
9 Ginyo Maru 6128 Japan 11-6 N Y K
Jett-Jalajoti 2698 Rangoon 10-6 Scindia S N
11 City of Athens, 4187 Bedi Bunder 6-6 K Nixon
12 Clan Murray 3631 B'nagar 6-6 J F
14 Cranfield 3213 Japan 8-6 M M
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 9-6 M M
16 Temple Lane 2562 Antwerp 11-6 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Garbeta 3204 Calcutta 5-6 M M
3 Barala 1899 Calcutta 6-6 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 10-6 M M
7 Gharinda 3212 Karachi 5-6 M M
10/11 Golconda 3203 Rangoon 6-6 M M
12/13 Nawab 3424 Java N F, T Morrison
14 Indira 278 N F, N F, Malabar Steamship

PRINCES DOCK

B Naringa 4118 Rangoon 5-6 M M
C/R Jalapadma 2326 Rangoon, 12-6 Scindia S N
F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 8-6 T M
G Victoria Marie 883 M Coast 10-6 Merchant S N
K Varela 1926 N F, N F, M M

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Warfield 10-6-37 M M
Comorin 17-6-37 P and O
Ranchi 10-6-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 24-6-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Guildford 2-6-37 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 14-6-37 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Wartenfels 9-6-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 13-6-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

New Orleans 8-6-37 L Edward
Pres Van Buren 10-6-37 F F Campbell

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tosari 13-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM TRIESTE

Sumatra 12-6-37 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Somali 6-6-37 P and O
Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Kifuku Maru 9-6-37 O S Kaisha
Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 11-6-37 P and O
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Anyo Maru 30-6-37 N Y Kz

FROM RANGOON

Goghra 8-6-37 M M

FROM BASRA

Bamora 10-6-3 M M
Vita 12-6-37 M M

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 21-6-37 J Finlay

FROM ABADAN

British Architect 12-6-37 Anglo Iranian Oil

FROM GENOA

Conte Rosso 8-6-37 L Triestino
Antonietta Costa 12-6-37 L Triestino

FROM BASSEIN

Jaladuta 12-6-37 Scindia Steam
Jalavihar 10-6-37 Scindia Steam
Hatarana 13-6-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 12-6-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Rawalpindi 12-6-37 P and O
Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O
Warfield 12-6-37 M M
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
Lahore 3-6-37 M M

FOR HAMBURG

Temple Lane 11-6-37 L Edwards

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 7-6-37 K N
Castalia 12-6-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 17-6-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 11-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Johannesburg 8-6-37 F F C

FOR GENOA

Victoria 17-6-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

London Maru 8-6-37 O S Kaisha
Tokushima Maru 5-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Giyo Maru 11-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 8-6-37 L Triestino
Ranchi 10-6-37 P and O
Silkworth 8-6-37 O S K
Kifuku Maru 24-6-37 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 24-6-37 N Y K

FOR CALCUTTA

Golconda 5-6-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 8-6-37 Turner Morrison

FOR BASRA

Bamora 16-6-37 M M
Bandra 9-6-37 M M
Varsova 10-6-37 M M
Vita 17-6-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 9-6-37 M M
Takliwa 23-6-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Wartenfels 14-6-37 L Edwards

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Ginyo Maru 3-6-37
S S Bhadravati 4-6-37
S S Garbeta 5-6-37
S S Strathnaver (boats) 4-6-37
S S Victoria Marie 4-6-37

EXPORTS

S S City of Athens for Liverpool: 16 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 185 bags myrabollams I Moolchand; 250 bags lantils S M Rajgor

For Manchester: 75 bales cotton raw B Karsondas

S S Cranfield for Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Kobe: 850 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 100 bales cotton raw B Factories; 172 bales cotton raw N Futehally

S S Temple Lane for Hamburg: 1400 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawji; 100 bales cotton fly R Pallonjee; 100 bales coloured cotton waste R Pallonjee; 1280 bags groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp: 110 bales grey cotton yarn A Virji; 50 bales hemp raw A Tricamji; 60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Swastik G Trading; 1400 pockets copra oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2625 bags crushed bones B Ardeshir.

From Memel: 46 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros;

For Ghent: 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka: 60 tons iron scrap Ali Bros; 250 tons iron scrap A Popatlal; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Yokohama: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading

For Moji: 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Kobe: 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 800 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 600 bales cotton raw The Nissho Co; 200 bales cotton raw Langley

S S Ginyo Maru for Hongkong: 22 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha: 20 bags cooplet C Moledina.

For Osaka: 30 tons iron scrap Faiz.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai

S S Somali for London: 134 bags g nut kernal K M Nathoo; 25 cases bristles D Abraham; 100 bales raw wool D Abraham; 140 bags turmeric E Mavji; 40 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook; 30 hogsheads chutney F Nowroji; 50 casks condiments D D Framjee; 25 bs wool raw C Lister; 133 bags groundnut seed R Ratilal

For Marseilles: 52 casks goat skins D Abraham; 126 pkgs poldi steel Volkart Bros; 50 cases gum E Valimahomed.

For Antwerp: 30 bales hemp raw M Nissim.

S S Victoria Maru for Kobe: 500 bs cotton raw J Cotton Trading

S S Nailsea Belle for Port Said: 978 bags lentils L Dreyfus; 2800 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus; 3320 bags g nut oil cake L Dreyfus

S S London Maru for Yokohama: 280 tons steel scrap G Gabriel; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading

For Osaka: 120 tons iron scrap Ali Bros; 550 tons iron scrap A Popatlal; 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw Langley; 100 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 100 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai; 10 tons iron scrap M G Abdulhoosein; 1300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 100 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 100 bales cotton raw The Cotton Agents.

S S Silksworth for Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 600 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Yokohama: 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Moji: 250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Osaka: 450 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

IMPORTS

S S Tarantia Agents Anchor Line from Liverpool: 40 bundles steel rods; 299 loose pneumatic tyres; 54 cases machinery; 621 bundles steel bars; 642 cases tiles; 101 loose lavatories; 95 pieces earthenware pans; 100 loose w d panes; 66 cases earthenware; 53 cases rayon yarn; 175 bales paper; 400 coils iron wire; 86 bags stearine; 100 kegs sul phate of copper; 3911 bundles galvd corr sheets; 209 drums pneu covers; 42 cases grey cotton yarn; 700 bds black c a sheet biddies; 400 bds black c a sheet pieces; 144 pieces steel flanges; 209 brls pitch; 70 cases bottled stout; 85 drums sodium sulphide; 50 bags fine salt; 70 cases amorphors phosnoure, 73 cases iron alcoholic cordials; 92 cases grinding mill; 110 drums oil varnish; 132 cases aluminium circles; 800 bundles steel circles; 145 bundles steel bars; 185 cases machinery; 837 cases cottons; 325 bales newspapers; 37 dms aniline dye; 65 drums lub oil; 163 bdls tool steel; 132 cases cotton yarn; 548 bundles galvd sheets; 1250 bags soda ash; 2002 bundles steel hoops; 58 kegs wire nails; 210 rolls felt roofing; 422 cases pneumatic car outer covers; 351 caskks weights; 186 bundles lub grease; 3800 bundles steel baling hoops; 60 bdls steel tubing; 100 kegs hyposulphate of soda.

From Glasgow: 130 cases cottons; 102 cases dyed cotton; 102 cases sewing ctn thread; 100 bales old newspapers; 263 bales black tubes; 636 cases whisky; 37 cases rum; 1694 cases beer; 281 hhds ale; 355 cases coal pitch; 150 drums disinfectant fluid; 336 bundles c a m s circles; 101 pieces c i cisterns; 243 bales tyres and tubes; 200 pieces c i soil pipes; 762 bags nails; 705 pieces fire bricks; 50 bags fire clay; 51 pieces boiler fittings; 2528 bdls galvd and corr sheets; 386 bundles g p s sheets; 829 cases steel bars; 672 bundles m s hoops; 701 bags rivets; 268 pieces sugar factory.

From Newport: 4497 bdles galvd sheets; 117 bundles bath bricks; 2243 coils m s hoops; 350 bundles black sheets; 205 cases tin plates; 569 col's steel wire; 1564 bundles m s rounds; 767 cases steel bars.

From Swansea: 1134 bundles y m sheets; 673 coils steel circles; 27 cases tinned sheets; 1123 boxes tin p'ates; 1630 bundles copper sheets; 8963 bdls galvd sheets.

From Alexandria: 2.5 cales cotton.

S S Bankura Agents M Mackenzie & Co from Bunder Abbas: 187 bags raisins; 54 bundles m roots

From Muskat: 338 bags dry dates

From Bushire: 409 bags roots; 87 bags p seeds; 131 bags dry dates; 294 bags sardines; 21 bags salted fish.

From Gwadar: 80 bundles mats; 38 bundles d fish.

From Verwal: 128 bales cotton.

S S Subadar Agents T Morrison and Co from Moulmein: 21113 bags rice; 142 pieces teak squares; 2955 pieces teak posts; 29164 pieces teak scantlings; 892 pieces teak planks; 1441 bags betelnuts; 100 bags white beans.

From Rangoon: 5032 bags rice

From Ponani: 167 bundles cocoanuts.

From Cochin: 35 cases rubber.

From Calicut: 200 bales cotton; 78 chests tea.

S S Lahore v 402 A Agents M Mackenzie from Porebunder: 92 bales c p goods; 325 bales cotton; 56 bags wheat.

S S Akbar Agents T Morrison from Calcutta: 5775 tons coal.

S S Burdwan Agents M Mackenzie from Colombo: 4946 bags copra; 44 chests tea.

From Shanghai: 2225 bales green beans; 25 bales waste silk yarn; 38 bales raw silk

From Hongkong: 250 bundles cassia, 81 rols matting; 35 cases palm leaf fans; 35 cases straw fans; 500 bags refined sugar; 88 cases cud salmon; 55 bundles cud milk; 125 cases gran sugar; 35 cases half cud sugar;

From Penang: 25 slabs tin

S S City of Auckland Agents F F Campbell from New York: 58 boxes rubber tiring; 1789 drums lub oil; 50 drums petroleum jells; 357 drums lub grease; 4479 drums asphatam; 50 bars silver bullion; 100 drums paraffin wax; 306 rolls floor rugs; 322 cases auto parts, 126 boxes medicines; 433 kits enamel; 191 cases paint; 40 cts pails rubber dough; 90 cases winding machinery; 186 cases auto truck parts; 60 loose auto tires; 137 brs dyestuff; 47 bales cotton fents; 35 kegs soda ash; 40 bags kamala powder; 31 ctns radio receivers; 39 packages phacious; 60 bundles galvd steel tee cans; 440 sacks portland cement; 47 cases auto batteries; 290 loose wheels and tires; 20 cases medicial preparations; 70 bundles wrapping paper; 80 bundles flit; 77 bags corn flakes; 38 bundles cud baking powder; 30 pieces auto wheels; 8? bundles auto springs and plates; 35 bundles flash light cells; 751 bags starch; 85 cases quaker oats; 33 cases provisions; 65 cases tomato ketchup; 137 loose springs; 40 bundles cud sardines.

From Alexandria: 663 bales cotton.

LONDON BULLION REPORT

Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated, London May 19:—

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £318,661,810 on May 12th as compared with £313,661,924 on the previous Wednesday. To-day the Bank announced the purchase of £2,599,556 in bar gold.

Most of the gold offered in the open market was taken for shipment to New York. Conditions were active and the amount disposed of at the daily fixing was about £2,750,000, which included some gold from holdings. Prices continued to rule below dollar parity.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£1,731,722
British West Africa	61,184
Australia	59,449
New Zealand	9,832
U. S. A.	5,464
Netherlands	83,073
Belgium	20,348
France	18,561
Switzerland	20,500
Other countries	11,851
Total	£2,021,984

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£1,742,276
Netherlands	56,845
France	1,700
Finland	23,176
Germany	42,550
Yugoslavia	25,485
Other countries	1,433
Total	£1,893,465

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on May 15th carries gold to the value of about £281,000.

SILVER

The market continued to show a quietly steady tone and prices varied only slightly during the past week.

Offerings consisted mainly of sales on China account and speculative re-sales, whilst the main support was from Indian Bazaars. The discount of 1|8d. on cash delivery was re-established on May 13th and was maintained until yesterday, when it decreased to 1|16d. owing to a better demand for silver for early shipment to India.

There is no indication of any important change, the undertone of the market appearing steady at about the present level of prices.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 10th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS

Japan	£58,191
Australia	3,427
Nyasaland*	13,186
Belgium	10,502
France	2,259
Other countries	2,131
Total	£89,696

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£18,250
France	1,189
Sweden	2,494
Switzerland	5,924
Portugal	2.131
Other countries	919
Total	£30,937

*Coin at face value.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

A London firm writes:—

"An import tax of Mks. 1.25 per kilo has been imposed on all raw rubber imports. This tax is liable to change according to the fluctuations of raw rubber prices.

It is explained that this measure has had to be taken in order to further the production of synthetic rubber and to ensure the financing of the considerable task of establishing the factories for making artificial rubber.

It is further explained that the new tax will help to stabilise the prices in Germany of rubber products.

The abolition of the tax is foreshadowed as soon as the finance of the works has been ensured."

Even if synthetic rubber proves a success and can be produced at an economic price—two very big 'ifs'—Germany will continue to be a large buyer of raw rubber. She imported last year 71,793 tons of rubber and in the first three months of this year has taken 22,620 tons against 15,370 tons in the same period last year. The total output capacity of the existing synthetic factories is put at about 1,500 tons per annum.

Moreover the tax is definitely one which is designed to bring in revenue in order to finance the building and equipment of further synthetic factories and the amount collected will depend on the quantity imported. Further, the tax is stated to be only a temporary one.

One effect of the tax, which is about 100 p.c. of the value of the rubber at present—and which will of course be borne by the consumer—must be to raise the price of manufactured articles. It must not be forgotten however that one of the main planks in Hitler's programme is the motorisation of Germany. This no doubt is largely the explanation of the increase in consumption which has shown a steady rise from 1931 onwards.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 4.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1935-36	Corresponding Week 1936
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,699	75	13,024	95 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	7,835	113	5,706	102 "
Exports from U.S. Ports	5,397	63	5,822	87 "
Of which to Japan	1,518	11	1,470	8 "
Of which to China	26	—	44	1 "
Of which to Great Britain	1,133	7	1,313	17 "
Of which to Germany	708	8	836	18 "
Stocks at New York	—	—	—	4 "
Stocks at U.S. Ports	—	1,344	—	1,603 "
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,062	—	1,551 "
World's Visible Supply	—	5,995	—	6,094 "
Of which American cotton	—	3,847	—	4,251 "
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	12,104	206	10,879	211 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,709	29	6,936	48 "

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET

BOMBAY: June 3.

There is no special change to report in the Yarn Market during the whole past week. Prices have fluctuated within very narrow range particularly in Indian yarns where there is practically no change in prices and turnover has remained very restricted. Demand from consuming centres has not shown any improvement as yet. It has been reported from several important consuming centres particularly in the North, that owing to excessive heat the Handloom Weavers are not able to work on their looms for longer hours and naturally therefore the consumption of yarn has fallen off to a certain extent. Besides the mill-made cloth is so cheap that it is almost difficult if not impossible for the Handloom Weavers to produce their cloth and sell in competition with mill-made cloth at anything like remunerative prices. Further, as usual, in this season the demand continues to remain slack and sales of yarns are below normal. In the circumstances it is believed that for some time to come the turnover is likely to remain restricted. It is only after the monsoon that the improvement in demand is likely to be experienced. In the local market dealers have been complaining of the lack of business in Indian yarns and some of the weakholders are inclined to make sales even at lower prices but buyers are rather scarce. Cotton prices have remained rather steady with an uncertain tendency. On the whole the future tendency remains uncertain but we do not expect any material decline in the present level of prices.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Stocks of Manchester yarns are now very low and in spite of continued enquiry for several well-known brands from various consuming districts, the consumers have now been compelled to use Japanese yarns owing to very heavy disparity in prices. Enquiries for Manchester Crop Yarns have been constantly in evidence particularly from the Indian Weaving Mills but the price disparity being very high most of their requirements have been met by some of the Indian Spinning Mills and also by the Japanese yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

Prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have remained very irregular and erratic during the week. In case of grey cotton yarns single as well as two fold, prices have undergone a rather small decline owing to larger arrivals and continued absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming districts. As regards Mercerised yarns speculative turnover has considerably fallen off and prices have fluctuated within a very narrow range. Off take of foreign yarns during the week been very restricted. Arrivals from Shanghai have been practically nil. As regards Japanese yarns there have been rather heavy arrivals during the past week on account of various incoming steamers having entered the Bombay Port. Fresh forward business with Japan has been yet very limited on account of higher prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners. Dealers, however, believe that the Japanese Spinners will be compelled to lower their prices in the next few days as they have not been able to do satisfactory business in Indian Markets for a long time. The future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

In spite of several rumours in the market, prices in Italian yarns have not undergone any change so far. There have been further limited arrivals from Italy but most of these arrivals consist of odd deniers. Demand continues to remain slow. As regards Japanese yarns there have been very heavy arrivals during the whole past week and naturally the weakholders being very eager to liquidate their holdings have been pressing sales at prices which are far too low and much below the replacing costs. As usual, in declining markets the demand from consuming centres have also been negligible. Buyers have been very cautious and have been awaiting a better opportunity to make purchases at a still lower level. In the midst of such circumstances it is not surprising that prices of Japanese Art Silk Yarns experienced a sharp decline in many cases to the extent of quarter to half an anna per lb. At the close, however, prices have remained very steady probably on account of the forced liquidation being almost over. Fresh forward business with Japan has been very limited on account of higher prices quoted by the Japanese Spinners. The future tendency is rather hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS.

No sales of importance have been made by local Mills. It is reported however, that the Mills in the upcountry markets have been making regular sales of their yarns and have been meeting the immediate demand in their neighbouring districts. Naturally, therefore, the Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and such other big cities have been continuously suffering mostly due to their higher rates. The future tendency is rather uncertain.

MUSLIMS AS EQUAL PARTNERS IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Sacrifice Alone Will Add To Worth And Status Of Community, Says Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, M. L. A. who was returned to the Provincial Legislative Assembly on the Muslim League Ticket and has formally joined the Congress party in the Assembly, has issued the following statement:—

"I am perfectly satisfied with the decision arrived at the Conference of the Nationalist Muslims at Allahabad. They undoubtedly gave a true lead to the Musalmans of India. To join the Congress unconditionally for emancipation of the country is the bounden duty of every Indian. This duty, in my opinion he owes, not only, to the country but also to his community if he has its real good at heart. In the country's freedom as a whole lies the salvation of all, be they Hindus, Christians or Parsis.

SEPARATIONISTS DOOMED.

"The Congress being an All-India political organisation and desirious of liberating the entire country from the bondage of Imperialism cannot afford to shut its eyes to the legitimate protection that minorities may require. Neither aloofness, nor conditional promises of participation can guarantee respect for the rights of Muslim minority. Separationists are doomed. So far all separate organisations have proved valueless. They could do no good to the community to which they belonged. History is the best of all teachers and we must take guidance from its lessons. No political organisation confined to a particular community has as yet succeeded or can in future succeed in solving the real problem of the country. I mean the question of prime importance affecting every Indian irrespective of his sect or religion and which requires combined and united front of all.

"I wonder some Muslims still feel that before they join Congress they should enter into some contract with it on Muslim rights. Karachi resolution is discarded as unilateral and it is said that bilateral agreement is wanted. They supported the Government without securing anything for themselves at the time of agitation over the partition of Bengal. What did they get? It was annulled without any Muslim having been taken into confidence.

Recently at the Round Table Muslim representatives wanted statutory safeguards on the constitution for the objects about which the separatists now demand guarantees from the Congress. What was the result? Nothing was brought on the statute and an all powerful authority in the shape of autocratic Governor was created as saviour of the rights of minorities. Everything which suited the purposes of the British domination over this country was yielded in the name of Muslim demand, and anything considered to set the Hindu Muslim question at rest or end it was discarded.

Does it ever occur to those among the Muslims who are in favour of prior settlement to make it a condition precedent of their co-operation with the Government that unless and until all the Muslim demands are satisfied they will not help the present administration? Certainly not. Their word and deed both afford ample testimony that they do not think of it. Why do they then want an agreement with the Congress before they join? Can not they realize that contracts and agreements are so often trampled down by those in power? It is not agreement that can assure Muslim of their safety or the safety of what is dear to them. They must increase their weight and influence by becoming equal partners in the fight for freedom and prove their worth in the cause of the country. This and this alone can add to the worth and importance of the Muslim community. The more sacrificing a community is the more it wields influence over others. If this is done the I. N. Congress when it comes to real power shall have to yield to the legitimate demands of the Muslims not as a concession or as a favour but as a thing essential in the interests of the country itself.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS.

"I think like this and that is why the decision of the Nationalist Muslims is so welcome to me. I feel convinced that Muslims should rally round the Congress banner. They should boldly and fearlessly enlist themselves as Congress members and consider the advice of the believers in separation as most misleading and highly injurious to themselves. As I have faith in jointness only, I have resigned from the membership of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, its working Committee and the Party in the U. P. Assembly."—A. P.

FROM SPANISH FRONT

(Continued from Page 6.)

Ludwig Renn, but for the moment the famous novelist is sunk in the Prussian staff officer who has come to life again.

He was not the only novelist of distinction or the only Prussian ex-officer whom I met in this camp.

They seemed to me the happiest men I had yet encountered in Spain. After years of impotence and exile, they were alive once more, and all their manhood was engaged to win for Spain the freedom they had lost at home.

A jolly Bavarian, once a deputy, introduced himself as a former prisoner in Dachau; now he could meet in open fight the enemy who had gaoled and tortured him.

The day had been spent in strenuous manoeuvres to practise the latest tactics for resisting tanks. As evening came on and the men relaxed the atmosphere reminded me of some genial Youth Camp.

Officers and men were the best of comrades, and the Spaniards were competing with the Germans to produce the most decorative wall newspaper.

Half of these Spanish lads are illiterate: for them there is a two-hour school daily. But the Germans also are busy learning.

I heard only one grumble in this high-spirited camp, but it was characteristic. Everyone is studying Spanish, and there are not grammars enough to go round.

The enemy had dropped leaflets offering to send these men home to Hitler. The camp rocked with merriment as it read that terrible threat.

Where British Fought

One of our British battalions I found in the place of honour on the Jarama front, where it had fought in the decisive struggles of February.

This is a pleasant landscape of rolling hills, swift streams and olive groves. Headquarters are a villa, set among flowering trees, abandoned by a family descended from one of Wellington's Peninsular veterans. The organisation was impressive—the kitchen, the dressing station, the armoury and repair shop, the field-telephones, and the field-boiler and shower-bath.

After a talk with the hospitable Political Commissar, Comrade Aitken, I walked through the trenches with the battalion commander. Copeman, of Invergordon, happy, like his German comrades, to fight again in a great cause after years of enforced inaction.

He was justly proud of the good order in his trenches. They had been won at a great cost. Every hillside, as we approached them, had its tale of a rush in the dark against superior numbers with better arms, and of comrades who fell in the advance.

The deep trenches had been cut under fire at night; one exposed angle had cost five lives, before it could be hewn out of the rock-hard earth. With a fine chivalry, the Spaniards had named it "Pasionaria's Corner."

Dum-Dum Bullets

I had ill-luck throughout my stay in Spain, for I missed every notable event.

This was a relatively quiet day on the Jarama front. None the less, at a range that varied from 200 to 700 yards, the snipers in the enemy's lines were busy, and ours replied.

We collected a number of the spent bullets; some were undoubtedly dum-dums, and others of the forbidden expanding or explosive type, which make ghastly wounds. Our surgeon said that one casualty in every three had been caused by these barbarous missiles.

Our dead lay beside their living comrades, reverently buried behind the trench. A board over the flower-decked grave bore the names of 32 British volunteers who in this place "gave their lives for democracy."

A five-pointed star cut in Spanish earth was the symbol of their faith.

As we turned away, mortars came hurtling from the enemy trenches, but fell wide with no damage, save that the olive trees under their brown smoke were tattered and scarred.

The guns of our tanks answered them. I noted that they were camouflaged with olive branches.

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President Roosevelt's Declaration On Gold Policy

COTTON CROP ACCOUNTS VERY GOOD

Consumption Likely To Fall Off But Scarcity Of Contracts

BOMBAY: June 5.

Weather for the growing U. S. cotton crop continues favourable but the New York Market rallied on President Roosevelt's declaration that no change in Gold policy was contemplated. British authorities have been consistent heavy buyers in London and have absorbed very large offerings. This should remove any doubt for the time being as to any departure from the present Gold policy.

Traders appear hesitant to press sales because contracts frequently become scarce.

President Roosevelt has declared that there will be no change in the present gold policy. This announcement was followed by active buying in all U. S. A. markets and the New York Stock Exchange recorded a sharp rise. Any change at the moment will have considerably unfavourable effect on commodity markets and the U. S. administration being aware of this danger will not take the risk of changing gold price. British treasury is buying all available gold and although we believe that ultimately there will be adoption of gold standard but in the near future, conditions are not favourable.

The New York Cotton futures market was unsettled but contracts were again comperatively scarce. The market opened steady but was inactive and declined on lower Liverpool cables and reports of rains in Texas which induced moderate domestic and foreign liquidation. Prices later rallied on trade buying and covering due to firmer outside markets.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a decline of 7 points with October quoted 12.58. Prices declined one point and reacted 12.57 which was the lowest level as later on prices advanced 11 points and October was quoted 12.68 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of one to two points. Spot Cotton prices advanced one point at 13.20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to 2 points down. Spot Cotton prices closed unchange at 13.04c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at decline of one point with October 7.08. There was hedging of outsiders and Bombay selling. The offtake was limited. Offerings were limited and sentiment was unsettled by gold uncertainties. There was trade calling of nears which met liquidation and straddle selling. The market closed at a decline of one to four points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined five points at 7.31d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 25 points with Spot Cotton 25 points down at 11.67d. Uppers futures were also easy and declined 14 to 8 points

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 40 to 25 points while Ashmouni futures lost 38 to 16 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (2-23 p.m.)	12.68 plus 03
N. Y. October Lowest (10.54 a.m.)	12.57 —08
Liverpool October Highest	7.08 plus 01
Liverpool October Lowest	7.02 —05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Declined on Continental liquidation, some short selling due uncertainty over gold and favourable weather.

Liverpool.—Small business, limited market. Speculators are holding aloof. The condition of the crop could hardly be better.

New York.—Although week's news pertaining to cotton of bearish character, traders appear hesitant to press sales because contracts frequently become scarce. Favour conservative accumulation on recessions.

New York.—Market steadier on covering and Washington reiteration of no change in gold policy.

New York.—Crop prospects very good. Consumption likely to fall off.. Think market a good sale on a further advance.

New York.—Outside factors negligible influence on market. Trade transferring July shorts. Japanese buying against fixed forward sales.

New York.—Weather continues favourable. Market rallied on President Roosevelt's declaration that no change in gold policy was contemplated. Better undertone.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 5.

July,	12.74.
October,	12.71
December,	12.67
January,	12.69
March,	12.76
May,	12.79
Middling Spot,	13.24.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 5.

July,	12.63
October,	12.68
December,	12.75
Middling Spot,	13.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain, 1,000

Day's Exports to the Continent, 1,000

Day's Exports to China and Japan, nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 5.

June,	7.18
July,	7.21
August,	7.17
September,	7.12
October,	7.09
November,	7.03
December	7.03
January,	7.03
February,	7.03
March,	7.04
April,	7.04
Middling Sot,	7.40

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, June 5.

July,	7.25
October,	7.12

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 5.

F. G. F Sakellaridis.—	
June,	10.50
July,	10.60
August,	10.60
September,	10.40
F. G. F. Spot,	11.25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 5.

Broach,—	
Fully Good, (good staple)	6.11
Fine (good staple),	6.26
Superfine, (good staple)	6.41
Oomra,—	
Fine, (No. 1 staple)	6.01
Superfine, (No. 1 staple)	6.16
Choice, (No. 1 staple),	6.31
Bengal,—	
Good,	4.94
Fully Good,	5.04
Fine,	5.19

Business Holiday.

All City markets will remain entirely closed on Wednesday the 9th inst. being the Birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 5.

T. T. London on:	
New York,	4.93.20
Paris,	110.68
Berlin,	12.31½
Madrid,	87.00
Amsterdam,	8.97 1/8
Brussels,	29.30½
Milan,	93.74
Berne,	21.61½
Prague,	141.56

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.
London, June 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate nil.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, nil.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, nil.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, nil.

LONDON SEEDS.
London, June 5.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. June sellers £13.2.6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. June-July sellers £14.12.6

Linseed, Bombay. London, c.i.f. June-July sellers £15-12-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. c.i.f. June-July sellers £14.15.0

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. June-July sellers £13.17.6

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 9 1/4.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 4-6-37	6709000	6936000
Receipts yesterday 4-6-37	3000	3000
Exports to date 4-6-37	5397000	5822000
Stock at Ports 4-6-37	1344000	1603000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-6-37	1062000	1551000
Stock at Liverpool 4-6-37	917000	714000
Visible Supply 4-6-37	38474000	4251000
Quantity in sight 4-6-37	12699000	12024 000
Quantity out of sight 4-6-37	12104000	10879000

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 5.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, unquoted.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, May-June nominal 43/9

Wheat, South Australian, June sellers 45

LINSEED OIL.
London, June 5.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., June sellers 29/7½

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 29/7½

Interest day to day loan, 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan, 1/2 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 5.

Following a small rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 240 for Broach J/A. delivery and after declining to Rs. 239/12 prices advanced to Rs. 240/6, on short covering. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and the local market ruled steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 240/12 and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	240 0 0
Broach A/M	242 12 6
Oomra July	234 0 0
Oomra D/J	224 0 0
Bengal July	202 4 0
Bengal D/J	187 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 5

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	Fine	FG Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	207	204	201	198
Punjab	207	204	201	198
Oomra No. 3	242	239	236	233
C P No. 1	255	252	249	246
C P No. 2	246	243	240	23/
Broach No. 2		244	242	239 236
Punjab Ame		252	250	247 244
Surat		303	301	298 293
Rajpipla		298	296	293 290
Navsari		313	311	308 305

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd June	12,267
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,829,878
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,692,749
Increase	137,129

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 5.

June	280.60 plus 170
August	274.00 plus 100
December	267.80 plus 190

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, June 5.

August	80.90 plus 40
September	81.50 plus 30

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt was as under:—

Eastern:—Partly cloudy.

Central:—Partly cloudy.

Western:—Fair in South, unsettled in the North.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 5

Bengal Superfine	208/210
Bengal Fine	204/206
C P 1	238/40
C P 2	233/35
Arvi	233/35
Ellichpur	231/33
Berar	228/31
Khamgaon	225/28
Mulkapur	221/24
Khandesh	221/24
Jalna Sailu	221/24
Burwah Sanavad	228/31
Mathia	198/203
Broach Fine	240/45
Punjab American	240/47
Punjab 289F	310/20
Jagadia Ankleshwar	288/90
Surat	292/95
Navsari	315/20
Kampala	436/38

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, June 5
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	185	205,476
Central India	141	328,654
Barsi and Nagar	91	171,913
Hyderabad Gaorani	720	100,328
Berar	448	564,490
Central Provinces	183	113,321
Total Oomras	1,768	1,484,132
Dholera	1,234	127,789
N W Provinces		9,513
Rajputana	229	89,346
Sind Punjab	744	327,072
Broach	2,057	336,014
Coompta and Dharwar		55,838
Westerns Northerns		35,298
Cocoanada	4	147
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		13,245
Persian		14
American		12,477
Egyptian and African	4,141	349,109
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	10,177	2,840,055

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,192	421,819
Japan and China	12,043	1,233,430
Coast Ports	22	29,328
Up-country by Rail		219,419
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		93,354
Total	13,235	1,997,350

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN
London, June 3.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£322,100,000
Public Deposit	£ 10,200,000
(a) Other Securities	£146,800,000
Government Securities	£102,900,000
(b) Other Securities	£ 25,500,000
Notes and coin	£ 46,500,000
Notes in circulation	£475,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	29.63 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include Bankers	£109,500,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and America	6 6 6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 5.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 4d. to £7-0-5, and London-Paris Exchange rate was 9 points up at 110.69. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 3/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 5/16. India bought and sold. China sold. Business was small. Later on there were buyers at 1/16 over fixed rates. Montreal prices declined five points. The local silver market ruled steady on short covering influenced by American advices of no change in gold policy. Silver market was quiet but steady.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 15 0
Jeth	34 8 6
Ashad	34 2 0

SILVER

Ready	52 13 0
Jeth	52 14 6
Ashad	53 1 0

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 5.

Spot,	20 3/8
Forward,	20 7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 5.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/3½

Gold Exports

Only one consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 4,61,691 was exported from Bombay for London for the week ended Saturday, June 5. The consignment was shipped by the P. and O mail steamer 'Mongolia.'

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,97,99,88,453.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 4.

June	45.05—05
July	45.00—05
September	45.05—05

LONDON METALS

London, June 4.

Copper	£57 1 3
Spelter	£22 11 3
Tin	£251 5 0
Lead	£23 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 5

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£58-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£57-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£64-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 43-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 57-4-0
Tone: Steady	

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 5

Our market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Present prices are low enough and all bearish factors are well discounted. It will be advisable to buy at present prices and on all declines.

Linseed September	8 4 0
Wheat September	5 7 0
Wheat January	5 10 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 5

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	41 12 0
Highest	42 3 0
Lowest	41 11 6
Closing	42 2 9
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	36 3 0
Highest	36 7 6
Lowest	36 3 0
Closing	36 7 6
Cottonseed Sept—	
Opening	20 9 6
Highest	20 13 0
Lowest	20 9 5
Closing	20 13 6

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 4.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	80 0 0
Atlas Elec. & Genl. Trust Ord.	0 7 3
Bank of London & S. America	6 6 6
B. B. & C. I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 0 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	1 2 0
Cables & Wireless 7-1|2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	25 5 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 7 0
Cellulose Acetate (Silk) Ord.	0 14 9
Crosse & Blackwell New Ord.	0 1 3
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 19 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	44 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	105 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 5 0
J. Lyons & Co. "A" Ord.	6 6 6
C. & E. Morton 7 p.c. Preference	0 10 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 4 9
Salt (Saltaires) Deferred Ord.	0 7 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 p.c. Deb.	96 0 0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 9 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 5.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 99/14
3 per cent	1951/54 101
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 103
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 95/8
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 105/13
3 per cent	1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 112/8
3 per cent	U P Bonds 97
3 per cent	1939/44 105/4
3 per cent	1940/43 108/2
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 104/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 119/6
4 per cent	1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent	1935 Mysore 122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	B P T 1974 107/14
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 106/12
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 117
5 per cent	1954 129
6 per cent	K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/6 to close steady at Rs. 95/8.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 5.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 269 3/4
Bank's buying T T 267 1/2

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 826
Bank's buying T T 841

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from Aug.)
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8

HUNGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 82 5/8

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81 1/8

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.93 3/8 4th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 5th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 5th instant.
Java/London 8.93 3/4 5th instant.
London/Paris 110.69 4th instant.
London/Belgium 29.27 3/4 4th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.62 4th instant.
London/Berlin 12.29 3/4 4th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 4th instant.
London/New York 4.92.85 4th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 4th instant.
London/Italy 93.65 4th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-9 3rd instant.
Gold £7-0-5 4th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 3rd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 4th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 3rd instant.
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 4th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 4th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 3rd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 4th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, June 4.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	90 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1956/68	114
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	101 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/8

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of May, 1937 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	75,200
Steel Ingots	80,800
Finished Steel	59,000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 5

Wheat	11,959 cwts.
Linseed	10,969 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	38 cwts.
Poppyseed	151 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,769 cwts.
Castorseed	1,582 cwts.
Rice	40,180 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,971 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,370 cwts.
Gram	1,772 cwts.
Joowar	499 cwts.
Bajree	873 cwts.
Indian sugar	4,929 cwts.
Coal	825 tons.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 4

SAKELS—	
July	18.87 —40
November	1902 —31
ASHMOUNI	
June	17.84 —39
August	16.49 —38
December	14.82 —16
GIZA	
July	18.81 —53
November	17.22 —20

Long Liquidation In Steel Shares

ACTIVE COVERING AT THE DECLINE

Absence Of Fresh Support

BOMBAY: June 5.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and will remain closed on Monday for settlement.

The market opened steady, but under Professional selling, Steel shares registered decline but later on there was active covering which improved prices, but towards the close there was renewed realising.

President Roosevelt has now announced that there would be no change in the present Gold policy. This declaration had a favourable effect, but the local market in the absence of any important support, ruled easy.

Most of the business was inter-Bazar trading and the activity was confined among Steel shares. Other Sections in the absence of business ruled quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY, June 5.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296 4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	887 8
100 CENTURY	186 4
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	267 8
100 COLABA (Rs. 5).	171 4
100 Coorla	107 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-7-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	133 12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	191 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725 0
100 Indore	50 10
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	86 4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8.)	305 10
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100 0
250 Model	55 8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118 12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	232 8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51 0
100 Phoenix (10)	312 8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77 8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,300 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	87 8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4.)	237 8
100 Swan (nil)	104 6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,325 0
1000 Western (Rs. 40.)	805 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110 0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32-2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,532 8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	376-14
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	137-0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-0
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	152 8
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	38 0
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10).	221 4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	130 0
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	488 12
40 Katni Def (Rs. 83-8-0)	2322 8
100 KATNI ORD (Rs 10)	380 0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	297 8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	27 12
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	480 0
70 United (Rs. 5)	152 8
INSURANCE	
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14 12
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	42 12
20 Mercantile	55 0
200 Oriental (125)	5455 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8.)	7 14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	171 14
1,000 Andhra Valley (Rs. 45)	1655 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151 4
10 Broach	14 4
100 Karachi (4)	277 8
100 Poona (4)	285 0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208 12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	178 7
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1405 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	910 0
100 C. Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	102 J
100 Gujarat	93 0
100 Mandra Bhon	97 8
700 Pachora Jamner	94 8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101 0
500 Tapti Valley	766 4
MININGS.	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	62 8
30 TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 7-8)	1497 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	338 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	305 10
50 Bom. Sugar (Rs. 7)	165 10
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	275 0
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	701 4
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 6)	235 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 0 0
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	116 0
Burma Corp (As. 8)	11 4
2sh. Indian Copper	3 4
10 Indian I. and Steel	42 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	133 2
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	48 0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	610 0
100 I. Radio Jrd. (15)	530 1
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	612 8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26 7
30 PREMIER CON.	91 0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28 8
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1520 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	300 0
7 p.c Bom Tram (TF.)	84 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	508 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 2
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146 4
7 1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104 8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1540 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	200 0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177 12
7 p.c. Vishnu	692 8
DEBENTURES.	
3-3|4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110 0
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51 12
7 p.c Sholapur	81 4
8 p.c Tata Hydro	110 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares ex forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 5.

Bombay Dyeing (887/8)	890 883 885 887
Century (185)	185 183 185 186
Central India (267/8)	268 265 266 267
Kohinoor (305/10)	306 305
New Great (233/12)	232 230 232
Simplex (89/6)	90 87
Swadeshi (239/6)	240 236 237
Bundi (38)	38
I. Cement (491/4)	493 497 488
Shahabad (485)	482 481 480
Andhra (1657/8)	1660 1655
Tata Hydro (178/12)	178 178/7
Tata Power (1408/12)	1410 1405
Tram. Ord. (151/4)	151/4
T. Steel Dfd. (1542/8)	1550 1525 1490 1505 1500 1515 1500 1497/8
T. Steel Ord. (345)	346 344 342 338 341 338
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (177/8)	177/8 177/12
Bellapur (166/4)	166 167 166 165/10
B. Steam (276/4)	277 273 275
B. Burma (706/4)	706 707 700 702 701

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Ame. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. a	48
Amr. Super Power	1 1/2
Electric Bond Common	16
American Tel. and Tel.	166 3/4
Western Union Telg.	57 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	31
Canadian Pacific Rly.	14
Erie Rly.	17
Great North Pfd. Rly.	54
New York Central Rly.	44 3/4
Pennsylvania Rly.	41
Southern Pacific Rly.	63
Union Pacific Rly.	138
Acme Steel	73
Bethelehem Steel	86
Crucible Steel	61
Ludlum	33
National Steel	78
United S. Steel	102 1/4
Amr. Car Foundry	57
Amr. Rolling Mills	36
United S. Smelting	87
Youngstown Sheet	45
Anaconda Copper Mining XD	54 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	59 1/2
Chrysler	114
General Motors	55 1/2
Packard Motor	9
General Electric	54 1/4
American Radiator	22
Consolidated Oil	15
Amr. Tob B	79
Celanese Corp.	40
Chase Bank	51
National City Bank	45
Amerex	26 3/4

U. S. Steel Corporation operation capacity 89 1/2 per cent. Car loadings for the week up 150,000 units. Market was very strong on President's statement at the Press Conference reassuring that no change in the United States Gold policy was contemplated. Market may advance further. Turnover 790,000 shares.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach July/Aug. Op. 240; Highest 241; Lowest 239; Closing 239 1/4.

Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 243 1/2; Highest 244; Lowest 241 1/2; Closing 241 1/2.

Oomra July Op. 232 1/4; Highest 233 1/2; Lowest 232 1/4; Closing 232 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 223 3/4; Highest 223 3/4; Lowest 222; Closing 222.

Bengal July Op. 200 1/2; Highest 201 1/2; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 200 1/4.

Bengal D/J Op. 187 3/4; Highest 187 3/4; Lowest 187; Closing 187.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-6-37) Rs. 5.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (30-6-37) Rs. 7

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 28.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
July 207 October 188 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1937 240—Liverpool July 7.19 Rs. 73 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 242/4—Liverpool May 1938 7.03 Rs. 64 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1937 240—New York July 12.70 Rs. 46 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 242/4—New York May 12.72 Rs. 44 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1937

Indian News From London

Sir Sarvepalli's Discourse On Hinduism

No Success For Man Lost In Paths Of Meditation

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON: May 29. (By Air Mail).

We have had many socials, receptions and 'At-Homes' during the last three weeks, organised either by Indian associations and individuals or by English associations and individuals in honour of a large circle of Indian and English visitors from home. But the one that will be remembered for long in our memory was the "Priti Bhojan" held yesterday afternoon at the Caxton Hall, under the auspices of the Hindu Association of Europe, (Limited).

Though the organisers were Hindus, true to the rules and regulations of the organisation, the function was thrown open to members of other communities. We met Sir Akbar Hydari as he was chatting with Sir Albion Banerjee. We saw Dr. Kedar Nath Das Gupta holding conference (as if another meeting of World Faiths movement) with the Imams, Parsi priests, Sikh ladies. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar was seen chatting with a group of young Negroes and Jews, whereas Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was being harangued by Press correspondents.

Dr. Pratul C. Bhandari, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Dr. K. S. Bhat, Mr. Fatechand, Mr. Subba Rao, barrister-at-law, Dr. H. P. Sastri, Dr. K. M. Pardny, Dr. and Mrs. Nanda and even Dr. Fram Gotla were busy helping their guests, over 300 in number, with refreshments. But the treat that the guests received from Sir Sarvepalli more than compensated for the trying time that they had on an intensely hot day.

SIR SARVEPALLI ON HINDUISM.

Sir Sarvepalli was given a rousing reception as he rose to address the gathering, which was patiently watching the president (Dr. Bhandari) as to when he would request the learned professor from Oxford to address them.

"It is indeed a great honour and a privilege" said Sir Sarvepalli, "for me to be speaking to the Hindu Association of Europe. In a way I am not grateful to the Association for not prescribing a subject for me to speak on. When I came in here somebody greeted me, and asked me if I was going to speak on the whole of the Hindu philosophy. I replied that that would be far too vast and important a subject for me to tackle. However, now that I am here, let us look for a moment on the religions of the world. We realise that Hinduism suggests the oldest extant religion. And when we see a religion thus dating back to thousands of years with so enormous an amount of tradition, culture and activity, behind it, we must needs find things both of weakness and strength inevitably rooted in it."

"The weak points", continued Sir Sarvepalli, "in it are a source of misery and pain. The great research into this religion is the location of the points of weakness and of strength—to see exactly where they lie and how. It is of importance that Hinduism has survived for centuries, and even today its doctrine and its teachings are listened to. Hinduism has withstood the test of years which proved the decline and fall of its contemporaries. It has ever become a great unifying force through the centuries, and it binds the culture and history of the past to ourselves in the present to-day. Hindus to-day seem to be Hindus by apology. They do not show in action the greatness of their cultural heritage. We may well ask ourselves the question: "Why do religions decay?" And the answer we are sure to get is that the fatal era occurs in a religion when its outward forms and orthodoxy are mistaken for spiritual life. The true essence of life, and the meaning and mission of Religion is the achievement of intenser living. It is not only to outward environment that we belong Man's great study lies in lifting himself up to the human and universal key-note. Re-birth into a higher, purer, greater being is the real aim of life on earth, and to that great end we are called upon to live a higher life."

Sir Sarvepalli said that the Acharya or teacher is only the stimulant to produce the atmosphere. He is not the creator of things divine.. Divinity exists in the individual soul, and the task of the teacher is one which stimulates that latent divinity into action for the living of that higher existence. "Tad dwitium janma"—original divinity is in the individual, the teacher, then, is but the assistant. This definition is in no way racial or territorial. We know that the Greek worshipped Hindu Gods, the Cynthian princes in their turn paid homage to Hindu deities. From Champa and Cambodia we have confirmation of the same thing."

BASIS OF HINDUISM

"Then there comes the great question from the "Upanishads": "Can I initiate him into higher life?" Satyakarma—the maid-servant's son came to the Great Gautama for initiation into the teachings of the higher life. "What clan do you belong my son? asked the great teacher. The boy departed and questioned his mother on the point. 'I was very poor' said the woman, "and had no husband, when you were born". The great teacher found him eligible to follow the way to the life eternal. Shankaracharya declared that the title to humanity is sufficient commendation for the pursuit of the higher life. Hinduism never shield at difficulties. It had as a basis fundamental realities. There was no bother of Spiritual Imperialism. The search and achievement of divine reality need no formula. We imagine the Divine in our Wills. It is so widely held that different images of Him would be bound to lead to conflicts and the setting up of different creeds. This is a great misconception. Different images are but the different appreciation of the same divine existence, and ultimately converge into one. No individual has ever had audience with Him and it is, therefore, idle for anyone to say that his image alone is the correct one."

"Then there come the question of the great logicians: "What is the meaning of Veda?" The answer given: The teachings of a man —'Apta'—who has realised the Truth Are these confined to any one religion? And the reply: This capacity for learning the Truth is the common quality of holy Rishis, common people and Barbarians! There exists no spiritual snobbery. There is no assumption that one kind alone knows or have access to the Truth, and all others are doomed to perdition."

WEAKNESS OF RELIGION.

"The weakness of the Religion", declared Sir Sarvepalli, "is to be found in the pages of the Bhagwad Geeta itself. The intellectual procrastinations and conflicts in the ever arguing brain of Arjuna at a moment when everything was set and ready are his great failings. The illustrious army would be all drawn up, bows down, the battle drums would be sounding and proclaiming the hour of fighting and showing the road to conquest when Arjuna would be paralysed with a great conflict of conscience and lost in meditation. "Would it be right to go ahead?" The moral we must draw from this historic inadequacy is to be found in the concluding verses of the Bhagwad Geeta itself. Mere Yoga, we are taught is of no avail. The Yoga of Krishna must be combined with the archery of Arjuna. Religion and politics are one—Truth and Brotherhood are in the same plane. There is no success for the man lost in the paths of meditation. The old Cromwellian saying of "Trust God —keep the powder dry" is a dire necessity for success. At the present time there is no incorporation of these ideals into the social institutions of Hinduism. The perpetual conflict between Spirit and Action is ever apparent. Reformers have always been up against vested interests. The colourful example of this is the story of Mandra Mishra and the great teacher Shankaracharya. The great stalwarts of the spirit and of Religion has always been considered heritics in their own time. Shankaracharya was no exception. That man whom we revere so much today as a great pillar of religion was scorned and abused by Mandra Mishra who said to him, when he appeared, "What are you—you clean shaven heretic doing in this place of worship? These things are happening again to-day. It is up to the great leaders of Hinduism to erase this, and make Hinduism a live force."

THANKED FOR HIS ADDRESS.

Pundit Rishi Ram, who has been assisting the Hindu Association by preaching weekly sermons at the headquarters of the Association, at 30, Belsize Park, London, N.W. 3 said prayers, and the large gathering passed a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Sarvepalli for the great speech that he made by specially coming from Oxford to meet his countrymen.

FATAL BUS COLLISION

One Killed And 7 Injured On Hyderabad Nalgonda Road

HYDERABAD, (Dn.): June 6.

One person was killed and seven seriously injured when two railway buses collided yesterday on the Hyderabad-Nalgonda road as a consequence of which one of the buses overturned.

It appears that the bus from Hyderabad to Nalgonda was passing Chottupalli when its steering broke down causing the bus to swerve and dash into another bus coming from the opposite direction. By the force of the impact, the latter vehicle overturned and thrown into a khud on the roadside.

Both the vehicles were badly damaged.—A. P.

MORE APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS

Glimpses Into Past Year's Statistics

SIMLA, June 5.

Over 1,000 patents were filled in India according to the annual report for 1936 of the Patent Office of the Government of India published yesterday.

As compared with 1936, there was a marked increase in the number of applications relating to glass manufacture, printing, advertising, boxes, bottles, sugar, cement, paints, fatty and mineral oils, cigarette manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, phonographs, looms, telephones, wireless telegraph, electro-deposition of metals, refrigerators, sanitary appliances and water raising appliances. A decrease was noticeable in inventions relating to artificial silk, tea, India rubber, ventilation, gas manufacture, burners and stoves, medical and surgical appliances, drying system, metal working and spinning.

The number of applications for patents was 1,068 as compared with 980 in 1935.

Inventors continued to apply their minds to improving motor cars. One interesting accessory was for jacking up vehicles by their own power, so that wheels could be easily removed.—United Press.

JAMKHANDI DURBAR'S FIAT

(From Our Correspondent)
KUDCHI, June 5.

It is understood that Mr. K. F. Nariman who was to have visited Jamkhandi in course of his tour of some of the States has been refused permission by Jamkhandi Durbar to address a public meeting there.

SESHADRI TO ATTEND WORLD EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Large Indian Contingent Bound For Tokyo

(From A Correspondent)
AJMER: June 5.

Mr. P. Seshadri, Principal and Senior Professor of English Literature, Government College, Ajmer, and President, All-India Federation of Educational Associations has been nominated by the Government of India to represent them at the 7th Biennial World Conference of Education to be held in Tokyo from the 2nd to the 7th August. He will have the privilege of leading a large contingent of members of the teaching profession in this country representing various teachers' associations. It is understood that Mr. Seshadri will utilise this visit to Japan for a study of the educational system of the country in all its stages and communications are already in progress with the Ministry of Education in Japan for the necessary arrangements.

The Red Cross Society has also nominated Mr. P. Seshadri as their representative for the Junior Red Cross Conference also to be held in Tokyo on the 29th, 30th and the 31st of July.

Mr. P. Seshadri will sail from Colombo on the 27th of June by the P. and O. Liner s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" and return to India by P. and O. s.s. "Rajputana" leaving Kobe on 13th of August.

ANOTHER PUNJAB COLLEGE ON STRIKE

Students' Allegations Against Professor

RAWALPINDI, June 6.

The second year class students of the Gordon College, run by the American Mission declared a strike alleging that an Indian Christian professor abused and beat in a classroom a Sikh student of the Second Year class. Barring some Christian students, most of the students of the second year class are not attending.

The college has been closed for the day and a staff meeting has been convened to consider the situation.

Dr. Stewart, principal of the College, approached by the Associated Press for the official version of the incident, said that he was not in a position to say anything at present, but would issue a statement in the evening.

This is the fourth college in the Punjab to be affected by the strike fever in the course of the fortnight. The students' league has taken up the matter on hand and have formulated their demands, including an apology by the Professor, no action against the strike leaders, and avoidance of repetition of the incident; failing satisfaction, the threat of a general strike is held out.—A. P.

"IRONY OF FATE"

Newspaper Comment On Govt. Grant To Burmese Princess

RANGOON: June 5.

"New Burma" which reproduced the "Amrit Bazar Patrica's" article entitled "Irony of Fate" concerning Burmese Princess Shendra Devi, commented thereon criticising the Governor and the Defence Department for contributing Rs. 200 for the funeral expenses.

A Press 'Communique' states that neither the Defence Department, nor the Governor personally had any responsibility for the decision which was arrived at by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

It adds that the grant of Rs. 200 in accordance with the usual practice, was based on the amount of allowance paid to Shandra Devi. On receipt of further appeal, however, the Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to raise the amount, as a special case, to Rs. 500.—United Press.

MALAYA'S GIFT TO JAWAHARLAL

Gold Casket Valued At Rs. 5,000 As Token Of Their Esteem

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD: June 5.

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's tour of Malaya has shaken up the country as never before within one century" writes an influential leader of Malaya to the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C.

He adds, not only the Indian community but Malayans, too, gave him an enthusiastic reception. The Government, while carefully watching Pandit Nehru's activities did not place any obstacles in his tour.

The Indian community, it is understood, have presented to him a signal gift as a token of their love and esteem in the form of a beautiful gold casket valued roughly at about Rs. 5,000.

BAN ON SUMMER SCHOOL CONDEMNED

Andhra Congress Cabinet On Inquiry Committee Report

ONGOLE: June 5.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee, Mr. T. Prakasam presiding, discussed the findings of the Enquiry Committee, into the ban on the Kottapatam Summer School, and unanimously passed a resolution condemning the ban as illegal, unconstitutional and a violation of the elementary right of free association.

The Committee was also of the opinion that the students of the Summer school have awaited instructions from the proper authority, whom, in this connection, they very properly wired for advice, and should not have decided on disobedience themselves, in view of the Congress resolution on the general suspension of Civil Disobedience. The Committee authorised the Secretary to publish the Committee's Report as early as possible.—A. P.

KISAN SARHA'S PROGRAMME

Yagnik's Propaganda Tour In Land Of Bhils

(From A Correspondent).
AMALNER, June 4.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha arrived here to-day from Nagpur and delivered lectures at a village called Marwad, some six miles from Amalner and also at Gandhi Chowk in this town on the "Programme of the Kisan Sabha."

Mr. Yagnik dwelt at length on the urgent necessity of wiping off all Sahukari debts which had attained fabulous proportions in the Presidency and added that if a full and searching enquiry was made in all Sahukar's debts, some of them would be sent to jail and most of them would have to pay compensation to the peasants. To-day he is proceeding to Nandurbar to address some meetings and to study the condition of the Bhils in the district and returns to Bombay on Monday.

BURMA RESPECTS MAUNG'S MEMORY

RANGOON: June 5.

To mourn the death of Sir Maung Ba, lately Home Member of the Burma Government, flags were flown half mast over all Government offices to-day.

A Press 'communique' issued today states that all Government offices in Rangoon will remain closed, except for essential business, on June 7 as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The funeral takes place on the morning of the same day when his remains will be brought from Maymyo by train and interred in the compound of the Buddhist monastery in Campbell Road.—United Press.

"Congress Is Bound To Succeed"

Kher Says Constitution Shall Be Wrecked Within Two Months

"The Congress is always ready to meet all emergencies and has a way of outwitting the bureaucracy at every step, as has been conclusively demonstrated by the course of events during the last two months". said Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party in Bombay legislature in the course of an interview with an Ahmedabad paper.

"In the course of less than two months", said Mr. Kher, "whether the bureaucracy decides to dissolve the Legislatures or suspend the Constitution under Sec. 93 of the Act, or to main the interim Ministers in power the Congress is bound to succeed in the programme of wrecking the Constitution, of removing the obstacles in the path of Swaraj, and of increasing the strength of the people far earlier than they would have ever expected."

MAHATMA AND HIS MESSAGE

"Political workers outside, turn to Gujarat for guidance and inspiration in the same spirit as devout Hindus turn to Benares and Mussalmans turn to Mecca" added Mr. Kher "The History of the political struggle in India during the last 17 years after the Nagpur Congress centres round Mahatma Gandhi and his activities in all spheres of life founded on the eternal principle of Truth Ahimsa. His political philosophy has brought about a great change in the character of all people, strengthened will of freedom and his weapon of Satyagraha has brought a ray of hope, not only to the oppressed millions of this country, but where tyranny holds sway in the world. By his political sagacity he helped the Congress to adopt such a policy at a critical juncture that owing to the unresponsive attitude of the British authorities a first rate crisis has occurred on the working of the unwanted Constitution.

SILENCE ON INTERVIEW

Mr. Kher would not permit himself to express an opinion on Mahatmaji's recent interview to a Bombay paper.

SATYAGRAHA INEVITABLE?

Developments In Raghunath Temple Dispute

PESHAWAR, June 5.

The Frontier Finance Minister's visit in connection with the Raghunath Temple dispute has proved unavailing. Local Sikhs comprise three parties of almost equal strength. They are the Punjabi Sikh Party, the Young Sikh Party and the Narang Group.

The Narang Group is in charge of the Sikh agitation and insists on the demolition of the temple, while the other two groups are not showing open hostility to the Hindus and may welcome an amicable settlement. Impartial local leaders' efforts, including those of Dr. Khan Sahib, have not so far met with success.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee's recent clarification of its attitude with regard to the disputed temple has lessened the chances of a settlement. Hindu circles believe that Satyagraha has become inevitable Punjab, to arrive at an amicable unless influential persons very soon intervene.

Yesterday a meeting of leading Hindus and representatives of institutions decided to delegate authority to Mr. Goswami Ganeshdutt, General Secretary of the Sanatandharma Sabha of the settlement. Yesterday the Risalpur Mahabirdal volunteers arrived and are guarding the temple for 24 hours.

It is understood that Rawalpindi will be made the base of operations if satyagraha is decided upon.—A. P.

HINDI SAMMELAN AT KARACHI

To Popularize The Language In Sind

KARACHI, June 5.

The 2nd Hindi Sammelan Conference under the presidency of Kaka Kalelkar has commenced in Karachi and will continue till the 6th June. A large number of delegates from Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces have arrived here. The Conference is being held in a specially erected Pandal at the Ranibaugh Recreation Ground.

The object of the gathering is to popularize the Hindi language and its literature in Sind.—United Press.

NEW ERA IN INDIA

Congress Foreign Dept. On Suppression Of Liberties

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

News-letter No. 19 of the Foreign Department, All-India Congress Committee, issued this week, in the course of a comment on the suppression of Civil Liberties, says:—

"In addition to the Indian Penal Laws, there is the Sea Customs Act, which is rigorously applied to exclude socialist literature from abroad. A recent issue of the Indian Gazette has announced the ban on the entry of a number of books and journals among which is included the "Labour Monthly". The Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. was frequently instructed that the "Labour Monthly" was being sent to it throughout last year. Curiously enough, not a single issue reached us. The recent notification clears the mystery. Obviously, the publication was distasteful to the authorities and the ban had been in operation long before its formal announcement on May 29."

"NEW ERA", INDEED!

Under the caption "New Era", the same issue of the news-letter states:—"It is often asserted that the age of old imperialism is over for India and a new era has dawned. The new Constitution reveals the characteristics of this new era. Extraordinary powers vested in the Viceroy and the Governors to safeguard in one manner or another the imperialist interests, are the first feature.

"The granting to the Indian Princes of a definite and influential place in the Federal Government so that they are brought face to face with the Indian mass movement it is the second feature.

"The splitting of the political consciousness to be brought about through the division of the franchise on sectarian and communal basis is the third feature.

"Encouragement of a pseudo-constructive mentality to defeat radical ideas and the organising of the reactionary classes in society is the fourth feature.

"The new era has dawned only in the sense that the struggle between the Indian National Congress and British Imperialism is now sharp and straight."—United Press.

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